WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE ASSESSMENTS MITIGATION PLANS AND MAPS

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1.0 CASPER MOUNTAIN

1.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 91
Number of Structures: 740
BLM Ownership: 3,750 acres (16 parcels)

Casper Mountain is divided into five assessment areas, each with multiple land owners. The western side consisting of Jackson Canyon and Red Creek is considered bald eagle wintering habitat and is classified as an Area of Critical Ecological Concern. Due to Casper Mountain's close proximity to the City of Casper, any mitigation efforts on the Mountain will be visible and receive a high degree of public interest.

1.2 Jackson Canyon

Named for the Fremont Expedition photographer, Henry Jackson, the steep anticline area faces southwest into Jackson Creek and north towards Highway 220 and the Goose Egg area. The area is approximately 70 % ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) with Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) and limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) as minor components. Thirty percent of the area is sagebrush interspersed between the drainages. About fifty-seven percent of the shrub plots are being encroached by pine. This encroachment is due to successful fire suppression over the last century. There are a few old ponderosa pines on the south slopes, which indicates a mid-succession stage of stand development. Evidence suggests that historically the area was predominantly sagebrush with a few scattered pines. Opportunities for fuel treatments exist on both aspects, but primarily on the southwest side near Jackson Creek.

1.2.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Pile and Burn*. Pre-treat areas for future broadcast burns by piling and burning any large concentrations of fuel near containment lines or areas of concern. Some post fire areas have high concentrations of 100- and 1000-hr fuels which could be pile burned as well.

2. *Broadcast Burn*. Utilize cliff faces, roads, ridgelines, and previous fires to burn-out from (or into) when establishing containment lines and boundaries for prescribed fire areas. Burning sage-pine areas will reduce the pine understory, break-up the surface fuel, reduce surface fuel loads, and encourage native grass species such as bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoeregneria spicatum*) and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*). Expand meadows with smaller, less intense prescribed burns by burning the adjoining sagebrush and pine overstory.

3. *Cheatgrass Management*. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) is present in small areas on the southwest slopes. Management of this area with early season grazing or displacement with immigrant forage kochia (*Kochia prostrata*) may be possible.

4. *Public Outreach and Education*. Although most fuel treatment projects will focus on the southwest side of Jackson Canyon, the effects of these treatments (e.g., smoke) will be noticed by residents of Goose Egg and the Gothberg additions. Residents in these areas need to be educated on prevention, defensible space, the condition of the vegetation and fuels in the Jackson area, and the benefits of prescribed fire. Most of the immediate treatment opportunities are found on south facing slopes.

1.3 Webb Creek

The Webb Creek area consists primarily of north facing grass and sagebrush flats rising to steep slopes on ponderosa pine-limber pine ridges and draws. Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) are present in the drainages. Subdivisions border the foothills to the north. The area has high scenic value and provides good forage and cover for wildlife.

1.3.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Prescribed Fire*. Spring burns should be considered to reduce fuel loading, rejuvenate the overcrowded and declining true mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), and encourage native grasses. Managers could utilize residual snow cover when pile burning or to limit uphill spread.

1.4 Red Creek

The Red Creek area was the site of the 800 acre 1985 Red Creek fire. As a result of the fire, dry, south-southwest slopes with fragmented ponderosa pine stands occur with ceanothus (*Ceanothus velutinus*), mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana)*, and grass in the understory. Heavy 1000-hr fuels are present in the burn area. Grasses and shrubs have reestablished since the fire, with limited ponderosa and limber pine encroachment. Small stands of aspen are also present. A cabin is located in a forty-acre inholding, north of Red Creek Canyon. Two other cabins are located a half-mile to the east.

1.4.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Fuel Wood*. Fuel wood permits could be issued for the area to reduce the heavy 1000-hr fuel load in the fire area.

2. *Pile burning*. Areas of higher fuel concentrations could be piled and burned in the winter to reduce the loading and improve the aesthetics of the area.

3. *Mountain Pine Beetle Management*. Mountain pine beetles (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) are present on the east side of the area and are currently being managed by the BLM. Continued monitoring of mountain pine beetle activity is needed and "spot" treatments are recommended. Identify trees currently infected, fall and buck into manageable size, and cover with a heavy mil plastic. Another treatment with known success is to buck into two-feet sections and score sections with a one-inch wide, two-inch deep "groove" from end to end. A final recommendation is to fall infected trees in the winter, pile and burn on site.

1.5 Beartrap-Hogadon

Beartrap-Hogadon constitutes the center of Casper Mountain and is the main corridor for travel. It has a year-round population of approximately 250 residents and has high recreational use. BLM holdings are small (5- to 80-acre blocks) and are dispersed among private ownership. A Remote Automatic Weather Station is located near point 80.

1.5.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Collaborative Treatment Strategy*. Due to the limited and fragmented nature of the BLM lands and multiple land ownership, effective treatment of the area will not be achieved without partnerships with the City, County, State, and private parties. A detailed treatment strategy needs to be developed and presented to all parties before management recommendations can be implemented.

2. *Public Outreach and Education*. It is recommended that a public meeting be held to inform homeowners of the dangers associated with living in a wildland-urban interface.

Homeowners should be provided with recommendations to mitigate the fire hazard. These mitigation measures could be developed from the literature and possibly collaborative agency assessments conducted at each residence.

3. *Aspen Regeneration*. Existing aspen stands should be targeted with low intensity surface fires to kill encroaching pine and fir and expand existing groves. When burning these sites, natural barriers (e.g., rock outcrops, cliff faces), game trails, roads, hiking trails, snow concentrations, could be used as fire breaks. Expanding aspen areas enhance wildlife habitat, aids in water and soil stabilization, and creates natural fuel breaks to modify the spread and intensity of upslope crown fires. Another recommendation is to mechanically thin from below all conifers within and surrounding the stand and either "lop and scatter" slash or "windrow" slash around the stand. This will aid in mitigating against the browsing of aspen shoots by livestock and big game.

4. *Prescribed Fire*. After adequate public education and support, pile and burn areas to reduce the surface fuel load. Limb ladder fuels surrounding structures and remove surface and aerial fuels next to homes. Broadcast burn employing a series of low intensity fires utilizing roads, trails, and previous fires as temporary fuel breaks. Prioritize areas based on ease of burning (e.g., minimal site prep, ample fire breaks), greatest likelihood of success, possible impacts to structures or public (e.g., escape fire, smoke), occurrence of aspen, condition and composition of the understory, etc.

5. *Land Consolidation.* The scattered, small BLM tracts are best sold (e.g., Girl Scout Camp, City of Casper) or swapped to consolidate ownership.

1.6 East End

There are 80- and 160-acre blocks at the terminating end of East End Road, as well as an 80-acre block on the far southeast side of the mountain, which is accessed from Hat Six Road. There are 4 to 5 structures between the Ponderosa Lateral Road and the BLM holdings. The Hat Six block has several cabins within a half-mile to the south over a hogback ridge and on the west side of the road. Plots 83 and 88 are in thick ponderosa and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*). Plots #89 and #90 are isolated in a steep canyon

with difficult access. There is an overmature and sizable riparian community in the bottom of the drainage.

1.6.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Thinning*. The lodgepole pine stand in the Hat Six block could be commercially thinned to reduce the fuel load. Thinning slash will increase ground fire intensity for the first few years but should decrease this risk as fuels lose needles and decompose. Piling slash in openings would reduce surface fuel continuity.

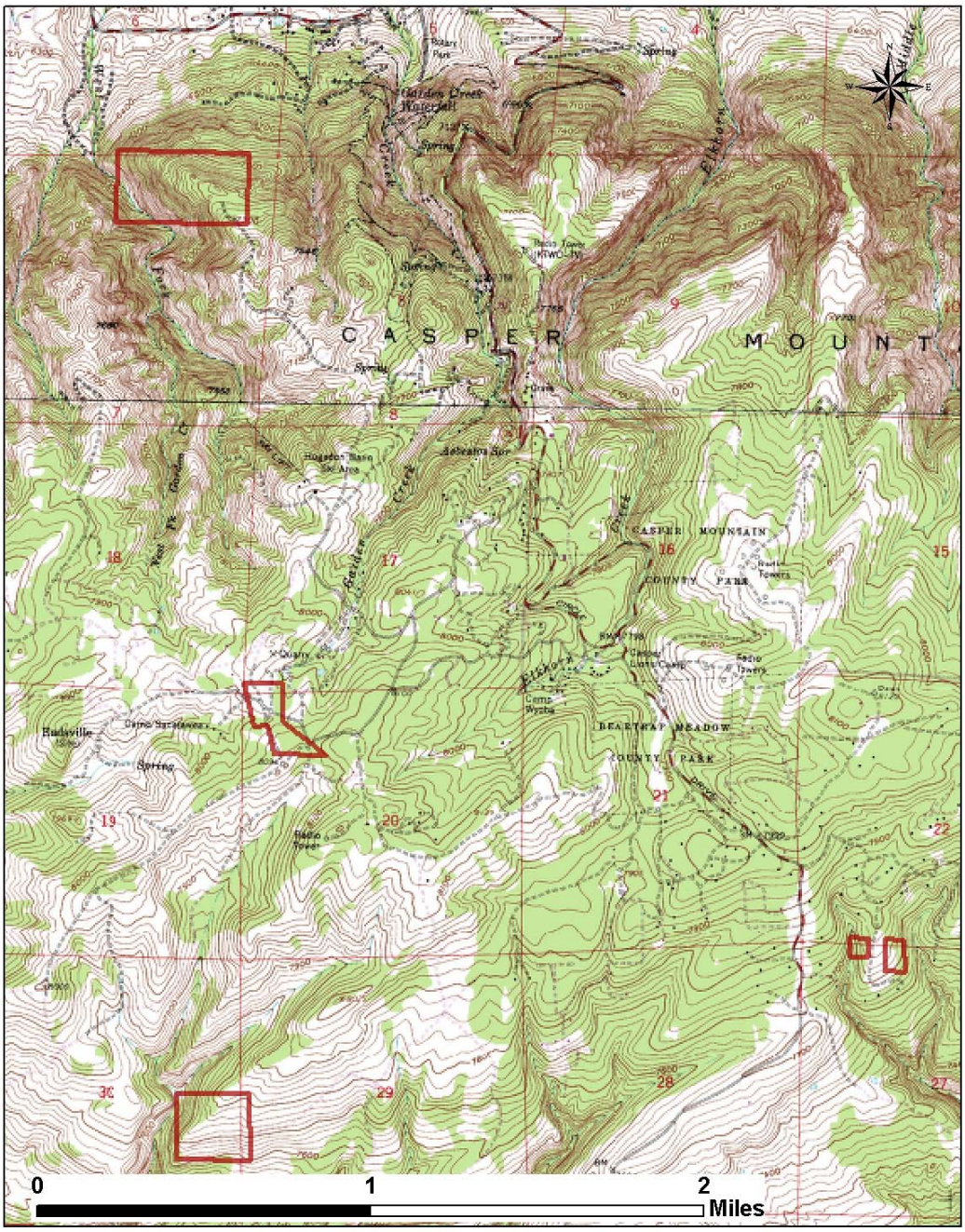
2. *Broadcast Burn*. Consider burning the area around plots 89 and 90. A low to moderate intensity surface fire utilizing an October snow will revitalize the aging habitat.

1.7 Casper Mountain Hazard Assessment Rating

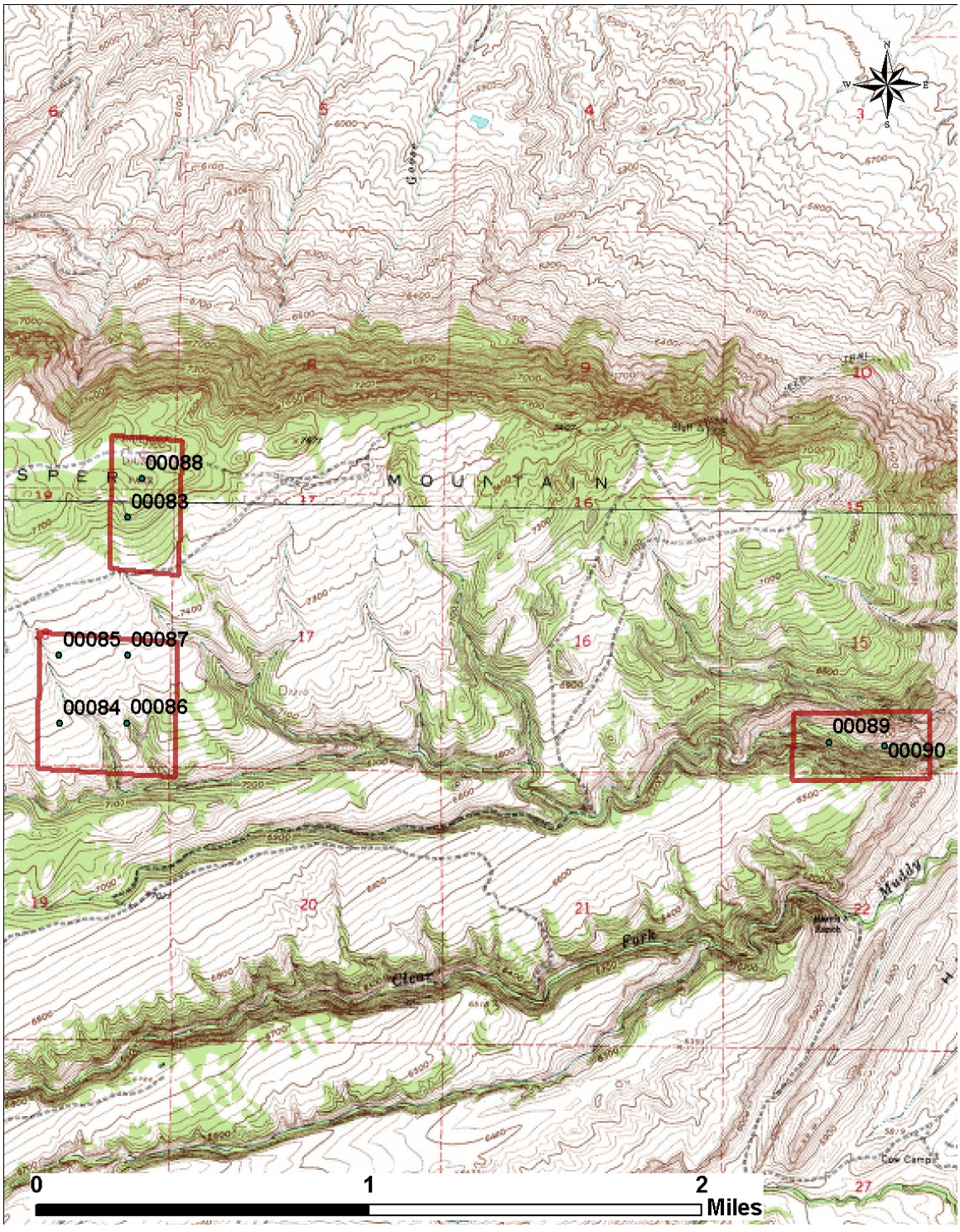
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	14
15-21	Moderate	65
21-28	High	20
29-35	Extreme	1

1.8 Casper Mountain Maps

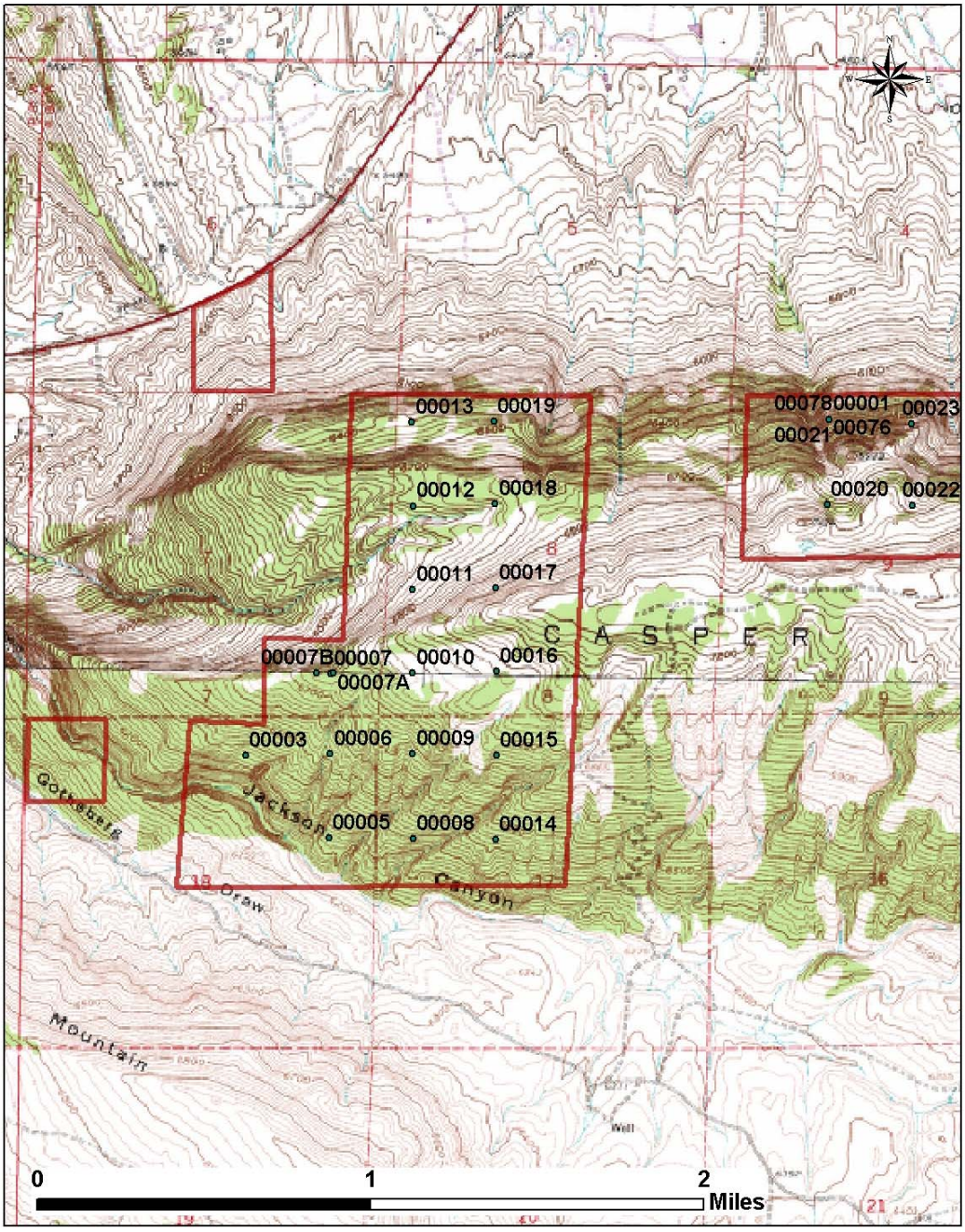
CASPER MOUNTAIN - CENTRAL



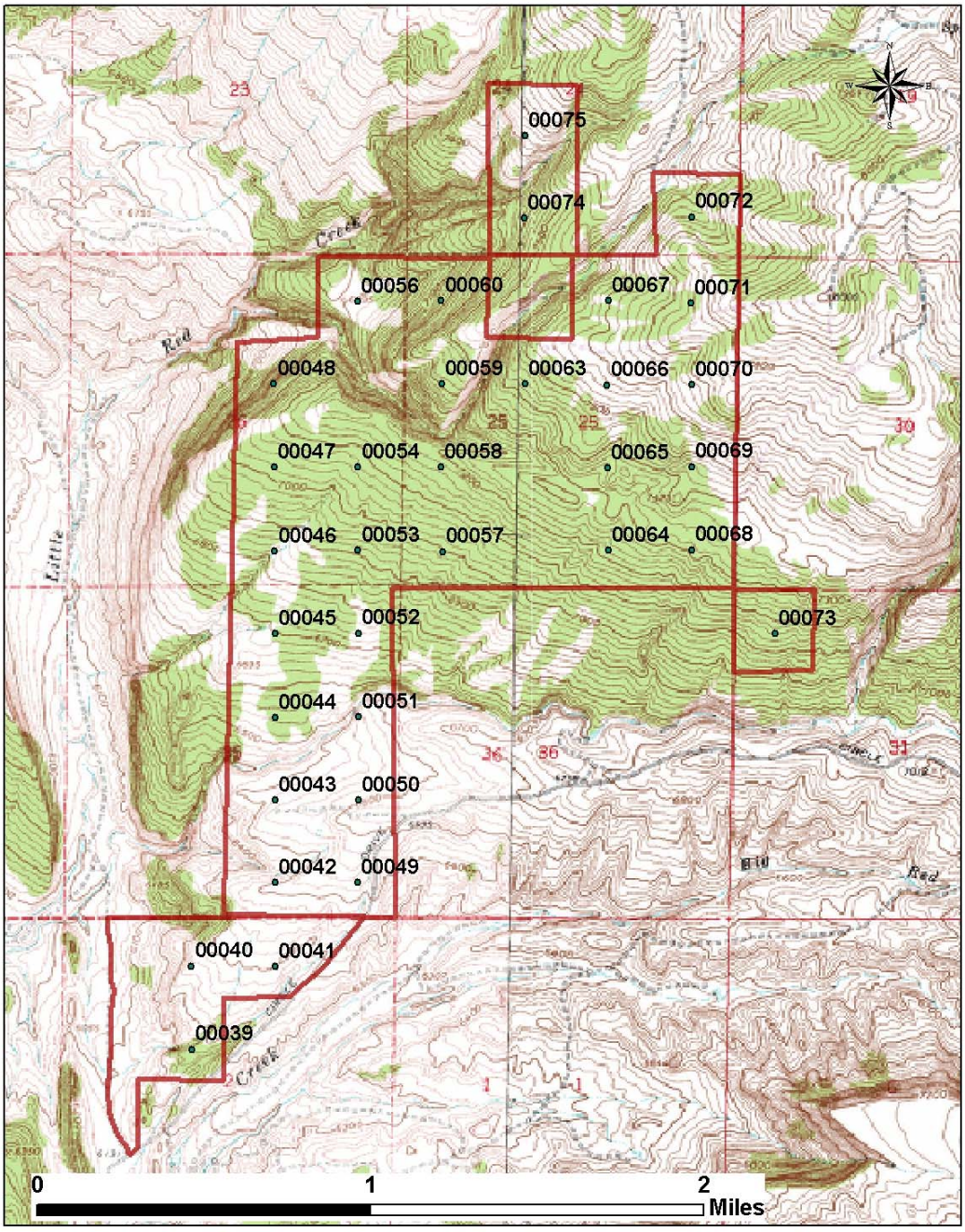
CASPER MOUNTAIN – EAST



CASPER MOUNTAIN - FAR WEST



CASPER MOUNTAIN - WEST



2.0 RATTLESNAKE HILLS – ASPEN HIGHLANDS

2.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 73
Number of Structures: 20
BLM Ownership: 2,905 acres

The area consists of Garfield Peak, Murphy Creek, Fales Creek, and Woodard Basin. There is a rural subdivision that encompasses Garfield Peak in between BLM tracts. Large landowners are the Spano and Forgey Ranches to the east, Hendry Ranch to the west, and Backus Ranch to the north. There are twenty cabins in the area, the majority in the Murphy Creek drainage. The 1986 Goat Mountain Fire burned 4,000 acres including the west face of Garfield Peak and ridge to ridge in the valley to the south. The result has been an increase in grasses, predominately bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoegneria spicatum*) and western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*). Some sites have Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis*) and rubber rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) reestablishing. There is a large amount of sound, standing

and/or down limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*). These 1,000-hr fuels are slow to decompose due to the dry conditions; 10- and 100-hr fuels are fewer in number.

White pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola*) is widespread throughout the area in limber pine. There are few, if any, drainages in the entire area that do not show signs of this disease, with the majority found in the Rattlesnake Hills area. Several stands have approximately 80% mortality and are in the process of falling down. The result is a heavy fuel load in the drainages—mostly freshly killed limber pine with dead needles still on the branches.

There has been no domestic grazing on the BLM land for the last 20 years due to its fragmented nature; hence there is high grass cover throughout. Some sites show heavy use by elk, deer, and antelope, particularly in the Rattlesnake Hills area. Wyoming big sagebrush near point 97 was heavily grazed and point 126 was over-utilized as well. Prairie falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) were observed on the cliffs northwest of Garfield Peak. Wyoming State Forestry conducted a wildfire mitigation assessment on all the structures. The timber in the area is not of sufficient quality and size to make harvesting economical. The branching character of limber pine makes it less desirable for firewood, though the State has done a firewood sale for $1 per cord.

2.2 Management Recommendations

1. *Public Outreach and Multiple Agency Approach*. Due to the fragmented nature of the BLM lands and the widespread effects of the blister rust, adequate treatment of the area is not obtainable without partnerships with State and private parties. A detailed treatment strategy needs to be developed and presented to all parties before management recommendations can be implemented. Recommendations from State assessments and defensible space materials need to be presented to homeowners.

2. *Fuel Wood*. Contract a fuel wood sale to decrease the fuel load and prepare the site for a broadcast burn. Concentrate on areas that are accessible by roads and adjoined by meadows.

3. *Pile and Burn*. Pile and burn areas that are in more remote locations or that still retain high fuel loads. Burn piles in the early winter when the threat of escape is decreased.

4. *Aspen Regeneration*. Promote aspen regeneration by burning, tree removal, or mechanical stimulation. Lop and scatter or windrow around the stands to reduce the livestock and big game browsing of aspen shoots Expand aspen stands to enhance wildlife habitat, aid in water and soil stabilization, and create natural fuel breaks to modify the spread and intensity of crown fire to the ridgeline.

5. *Prescribed Fire*. Broadcast burn, utilizing roads, natural breaks, meadows, and wet lines as containment lines. Prioritize areas based on ease of burning (e.g., location, minimal site prep, ample fire breaks), greatest likelihood of success, possible impacts to structures or recreation areas, etc.

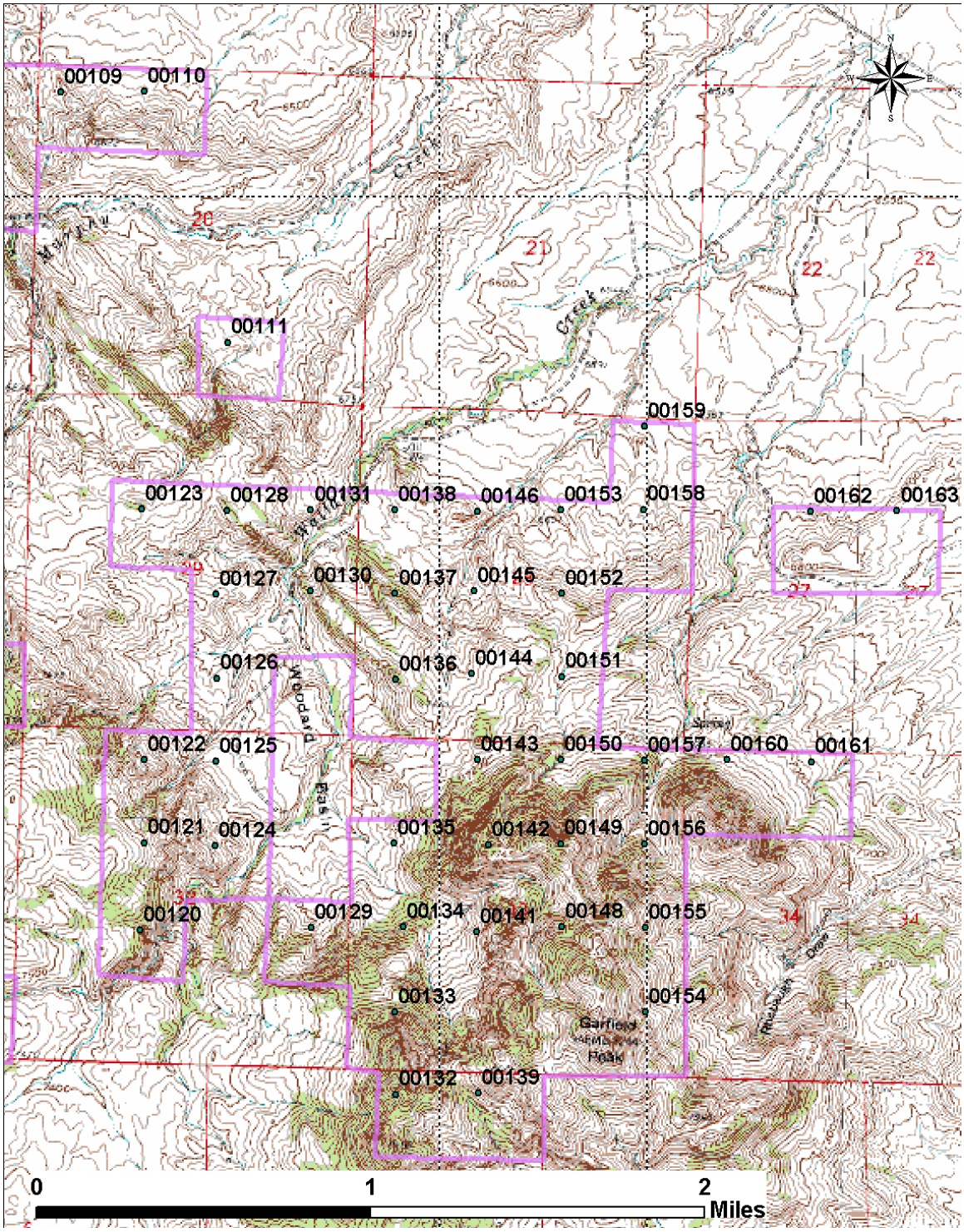
6. *Wildland Fire for Resource Benefit*. Fires that start in Woodard Basin might be candidates for a containment strategy utilizing the rocky outcrops and cliff faces as natural fuel breaks. This action would reduce the heavy fuel load and promote regeneration of native plant and tree species.

2.3 Rattlesnake Hills – Aspen Highlands Hazard Assessment Rating

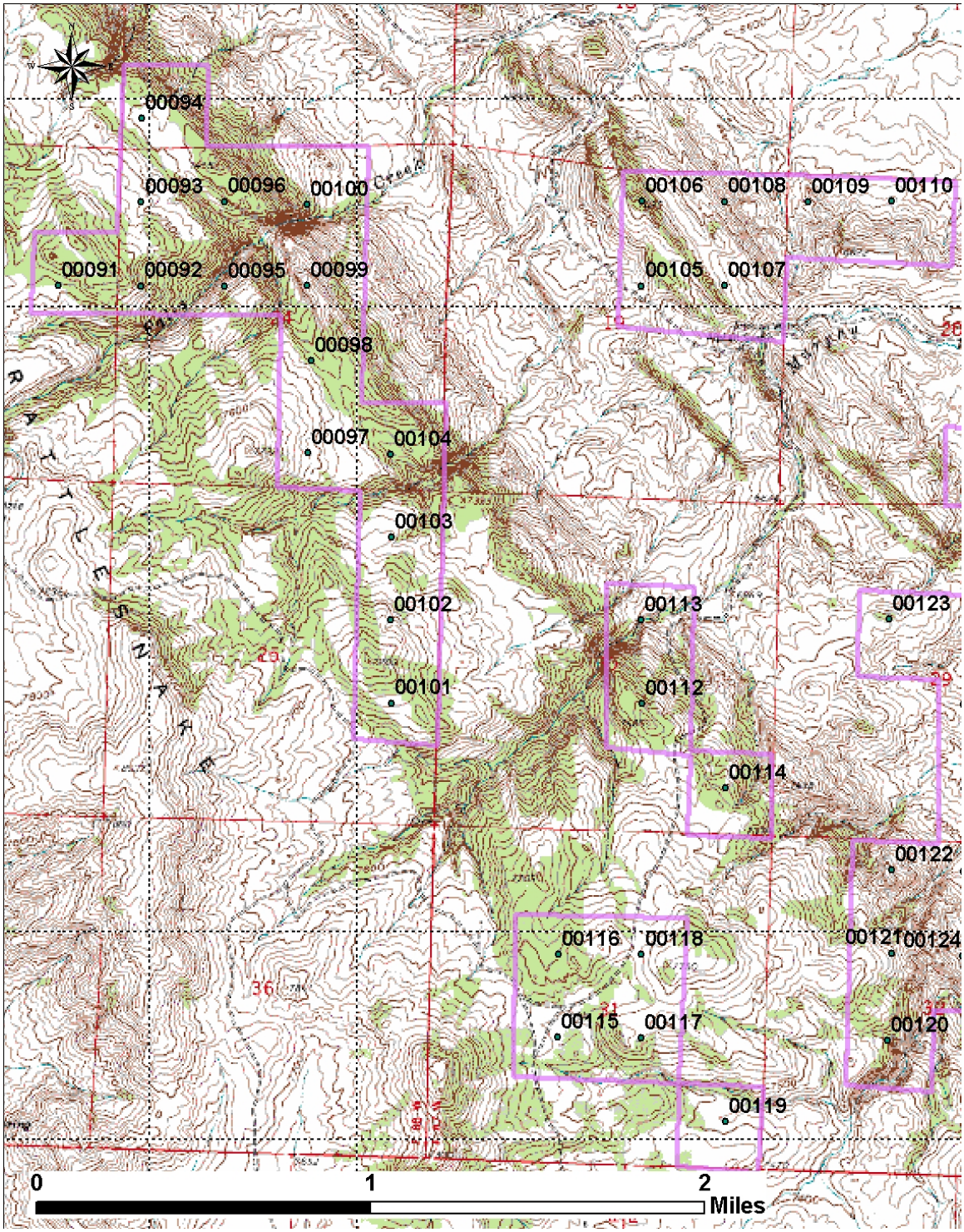
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	7
15-21	Moderate	77
21-28	High	16
29-35	Extreme	0

2.4 Rattlesnake Hills – Aspen Highlands Maps

RATTLESNAKE HILLS – ASPEN HIGHLANDS - EAST



RATTLESNAKE HILLS – ASPEN HIGHLANDS - WEST



3.0 ESTERBROOK PROPER

3.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 6 (174-178, 270)
Number of Structures: 20
BLM Ownership: 240

The area consists of 200 acres of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) surrounded by two subdivisions. There are good roads traversing west to east and secondary logging roads, in poor condition, running north to south. Several skid trails crisscross the unit. Due to a mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) infestation in the 1980's, salvage and preventative thinning is widespread throughout the unit. A substantial amount of logging slash is found throughout the area, particularly 1000-hr fuels less than 8 inches in diameter. One hundred foot corridors along the primary roads have been salvaged on either side. There are heavier fuel loads beyond 100 feet. Thinning, particularly in the north, has left a heavy fuel load from lop-and-scatter treatments. Slash depth is generally less than 18 inches and is showing signs of decomposition.

The eastern edge of the unit is composed of post and pole size ponderosa pine that has been thinned to approximately 680 stems per acre. The forest floor is predominately western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), with common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) and Oregon grape (*Mohonia repens*). Ponderosa pine regeneration is approximately 400 seedlings per acre.

An isolated 40-acre block is one-half mile south and adjacent to a steep drainage. Vegetation consists primarily of ponderosa pine, frequented by rocky outcrops.

3.2 Management Recommendations

The Esterbrook unit offers a unique opportunity for the BLM, in cooperation with the Forest Service and State, to (1) demonstrate to homeowners how to develop defensible space around there residences, to (2) develop a series of treatments to reduce the risk of a wildfire impacting the community, and (3) promote ecosystem health of a unique section of BLM land. Due to the recent Hensel Fire, it behooves managers to begin work on this project immediately.

1. *Public Outreach and Education*. Inform homeowners of the BLM's intent to reduce the heavy fuel load and increase ecosystem health of the unit through public meetings, brochures, and implementation of fuel treatment techniques.

2. *Fuel Wood*. Fuel wood permits, pre-commercial thinning, and post-and-pole harvesting is recommended in certain locations to reduce the fuel loading, fragment the horizontal continuity of the canopy, and increase the health of the stand.

3. *Reduce Ladder Fuels*. Limbing of ladder fuels and developing shaded fuel breaks near private land will restrict transitions from the surface to aerial fuels and modify crown fire advances.

4. *Pile and Burn*. Hand or mechanical piling of the slash and burning in early winter will reduce the heavy fuel load, promote ecosystem health, and prepare the area for broadcast burning.

5. *Aspen Regeneration*. Promote aspen regeneration by burning, tree removal, or mechanical stimulation. Develop and expand the natural aspen fuel break located centrally along the east-west drainage of the unit.

6. *Broadcast Burn*. Broadcast burn employing a series of low intensity surface fires distributed judiciously throughout the unit utilizing roads, skid trails, and wet lines as temporary fuel breaks. Prioritize areas based on ease of burning (e.g., minimal site prep, ample fire breaks), greatest likelihood of success, possible impacts to structures or public (e.g., escape fire, smoke), occurrence of aspen, condition and composition of the understory, etc.

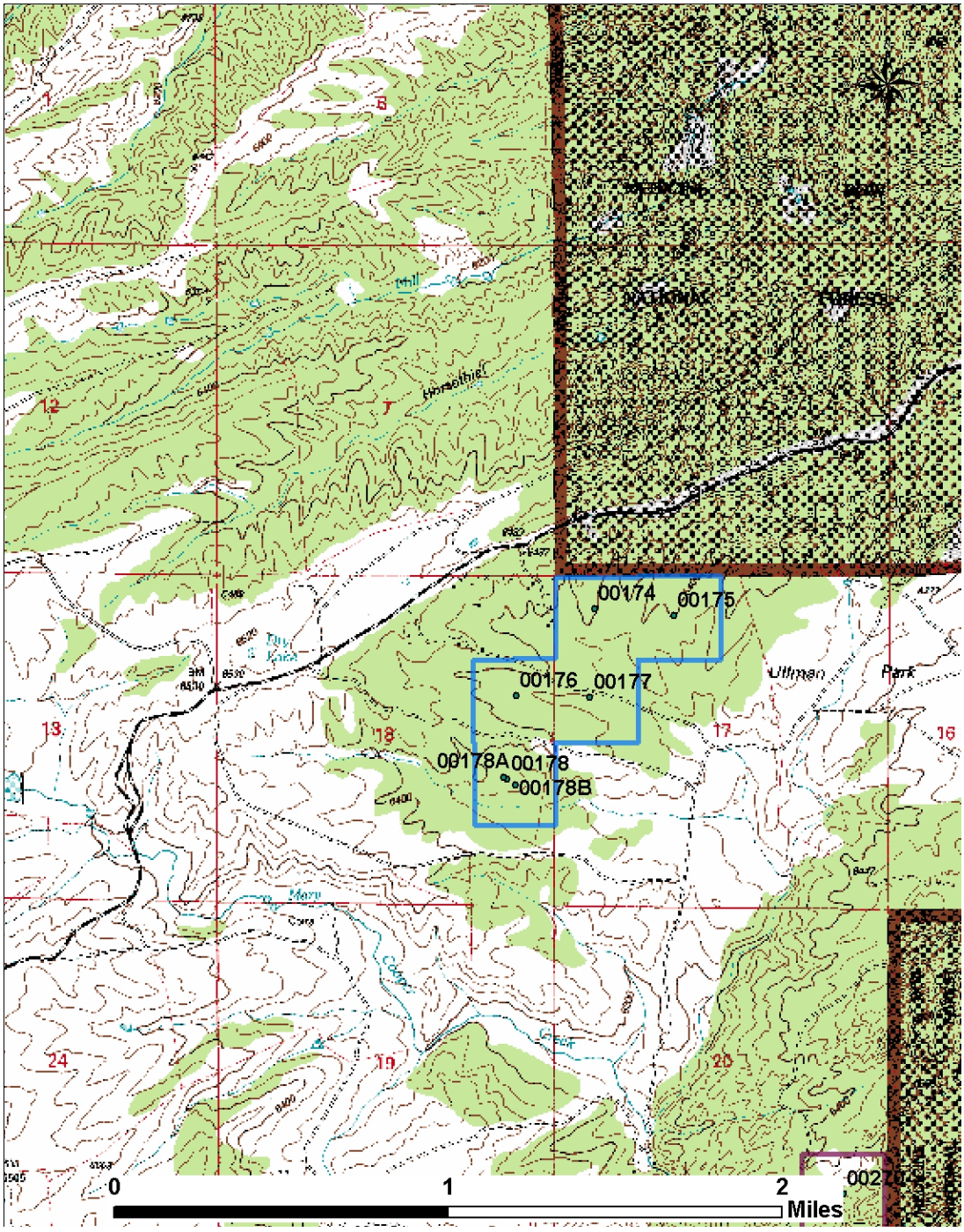
7. *Timber Harvest.* Areas can undergo timber harvest to lower basal area measurements and decrease the threat of crown fire. Harvest to no less than a 60 basal area to insure an adequate overstory to inhibit excessive regeneration of pine. Use a whole tree yarding system, creating landings in large openings where slash piles can be burned without threatening surrounding trees. Piles should be ten to twenty feet in height and have a diameter of twenty to thirty feet. Burn piles two years after harvest while red needles remain on piled slash. This will aid in obtaining a "complete" consumption of fuel.

3.3 Esterbrook Proper Hazard Assessment Rating

Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	0
15-21	Moderate	0
21-28	High	86
29-35	Extreme	14

3.4 Esterbrook Proper Maps

ESTERBROOK PROPER



4.0 LARAMIE RANGE FRONT

4.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 197
Number of Structures: 30
BLM Ownership: 7,883 acres (67 parcels; 40, 80, 120, 160 acres in size)

The Laramie Range fuel management area consists of scattered BLM lands (i.e., 40-, 80-, 120-, 160-acre blocks) extending approximately five miles out from the National Forest boundary (south of Glenrock, west of Wheatland). Much of the land is steep, full of boulders, and consists of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudostuga menziesii*) intermixed with big sagebrush and grass.

4.2 Boxelder

There are three blocks (i.e., 80, 120, 200 acres) located 20 miles south of Glenrock. They are located on rock outcrops forested with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). The forest around point 186 is lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) with mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) recently infesting the western forest edge. All three blocks border Forest Service land.

4.2.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation.* Consolidation of ownership might be a possible option. Points 181-185 could be swapped for the hills adjacent to point 180, creating a 280-acre block. As it presently stands, the meadow where 183A is located could be expanded, encroaching conifers removed, and prescribed fire used to reduce the brush and encourage the grass.

2. *Aspen and Meadow Regeneration/Timber Sale*. The aspen stand where 183B is located could be treated and the encroaching ponderosa pine be removed via a timber sale. Grazing may need to be limited in aspen regeneration areas to achieve adequate establishment. The meadow where point 182 is located can be restored and expanded by removing the pine and using prescribed fire to burn the slash.

3. *Manage Mountain Pine Beetle Areas*. Measures to control the mountain pine beetle population in the lodgepole pine, near point 186, should begin immediately.

4.3 Powderhorn Ranch

The sample area bordering the ranch headquarters to the northwest, west, and southwest, constitutes the area of greatest concern. Irrigated alfalfa fields surround the ranch headquarters and most of the residences have irrigated lawns. The northwest (190-200) is a rock outcrop, which extends for two miles running southwest to northeast. The ranch borders a grass flat running up to the rocks where scattered Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopularum*) and ponderosa pine exist. Grass meadows extend into the rock

near the northwest border. The west and southwest are predominately grass slopes with a few aspen stands on the east slopes (207 and 214).

4.3.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Grazing*. Increased grazing will reduce fine fuels and modify fire spread near the headquarters. Maintain irrigation to provide a buffer to structures. Implement defensible space practices where needed.

4.4 LaPrele - Point of Rocks

These are two isolated 80-acre blocks southeast of LaPrele Road. Points 217 and 218 have heavy fuel loads. A cabin is just east of these points. Points 219 and 220 are in light to moderate fuels.

4.4.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation/Prescribed Fire*. Consolidate BLM ownership to 160 acres on Point of Rocks. Reduce the fuel load at point 217 and 218 using piling and prescribed fire.

4.5 Fetterman Road

School Section Mountain is 280 acres of aspen, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir on a rough, rocky outcrop. Point 228 is aspen, point 229 is grass, and points 230 and 231 are conifer on moderate slopes.

4.5.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation*/*Aspen regeneration*. Consolidate the outer holdings (228-231), including School Section Mountain, into one holding. Increase aspen stands using prescribe fire.

4.6 Wagonhound Gorge

Wagonhound Gorge is 800 acres of dramatic rock uplift divided north and south by Wagonhound Creek cutting through the middle, west to east concluding at Wagonhound Falls. Sheer cliffs fall into the gorge to the south and north. The north side concludes in a ponderosa pine – sagebrush park. Douglas fir and ponderosa pine occupy every available piece of soil on the north slope of the gorge, poking up amid the boulders. Access into the gorge is difficult. A ponderosa park approaches from the west, changing to dense Douglas fir at higher elevations.

4.6.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation/Prescribed Fire*. Consolidate ownership into one block; add point 251 and point 267 to Wagonhound Gorge. Use prescribed fire and/or wildland fire for resource benefit to encourage early seral stage species. Another alternative is to swap 251 and 267 to the Muddy Wagonhound blocks (252-254). Manage mountain pine beetle dead and down areas with pile burning.

4.7 Wagonhound Ranch

West LaBonte Canyon (261-266,268) is a steep canyon bordered by Douglas fir and ponderosa pine forest along the rim. The Wagonhound Ranch and Middleton Ranch border north and south. A mountain pine beetle infestation has created a 3-acre fuel buildup adjacent to point 266. The Stove Creek area to the north is a mixture of open slope and ponderosa pine.

4.7.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation/Prescribed Fire*. On the south rim, west of LaBonte Canyon, manage mountain pine beetle infested trees. East of the gorge, pile burn mountain pine beetle fuels. Land swap 255 to West LaBonte Canyon and 256 to the Stove Creek block.

4.8 Horseshoe Creek

Most of the ownership is in rough grass-shrub dry draws south of Horseshoe Creek. A few ponderosa pine and Rocky Mountain Juniper are scattered on the north slopes. There are pockets of true mountain mahogany. Cattle grazing seems to be keeping the light fuels low.

4.8.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Grazing/Land Consolidation*. Continue grazing management to reduce the light fuels; consolidate ownership where possible.

4.9 Cottonwood Creek

The ownership is, scattered around the Twin Pines Ranch, is mostly open grassland with a concentration north and east of the Twin Pines headquarters continuing east to the Von Ferelle Ranch. Points 308-347 are in steep broken drainages with vegetation ranging from shrub to pines. The Harris Park Road borders to the south and west.

4.9.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Land Consolidation*. Consolidate ownership in Twin pines and Von Ferelle Ranches. Land swap 292-295 to block up with 296-7 at Point of Rocks. Trade 327-329 and 333 to add to 320-6. Trade 334 to the 335-47 block. Trade 317 and 348-9 to the same block. Trade 354-364 to Sheep Mountain (350-353).

4.10 Laramie River

Most of ownership is either shortgrass prairie or rocky pine breaks. Several large fires have occurred on National Forest land to the west and south over the last decade in the beetle-killed forest. There are 7 isolated 40 acre blocks and three 80 acre blocks. The other concentrations vary from 160 to 240 acres in size. The majority of the BLM holdings are surrounded by the Lazy Lee Ranch (True Ranch).

4.10.1 Management Recommendations

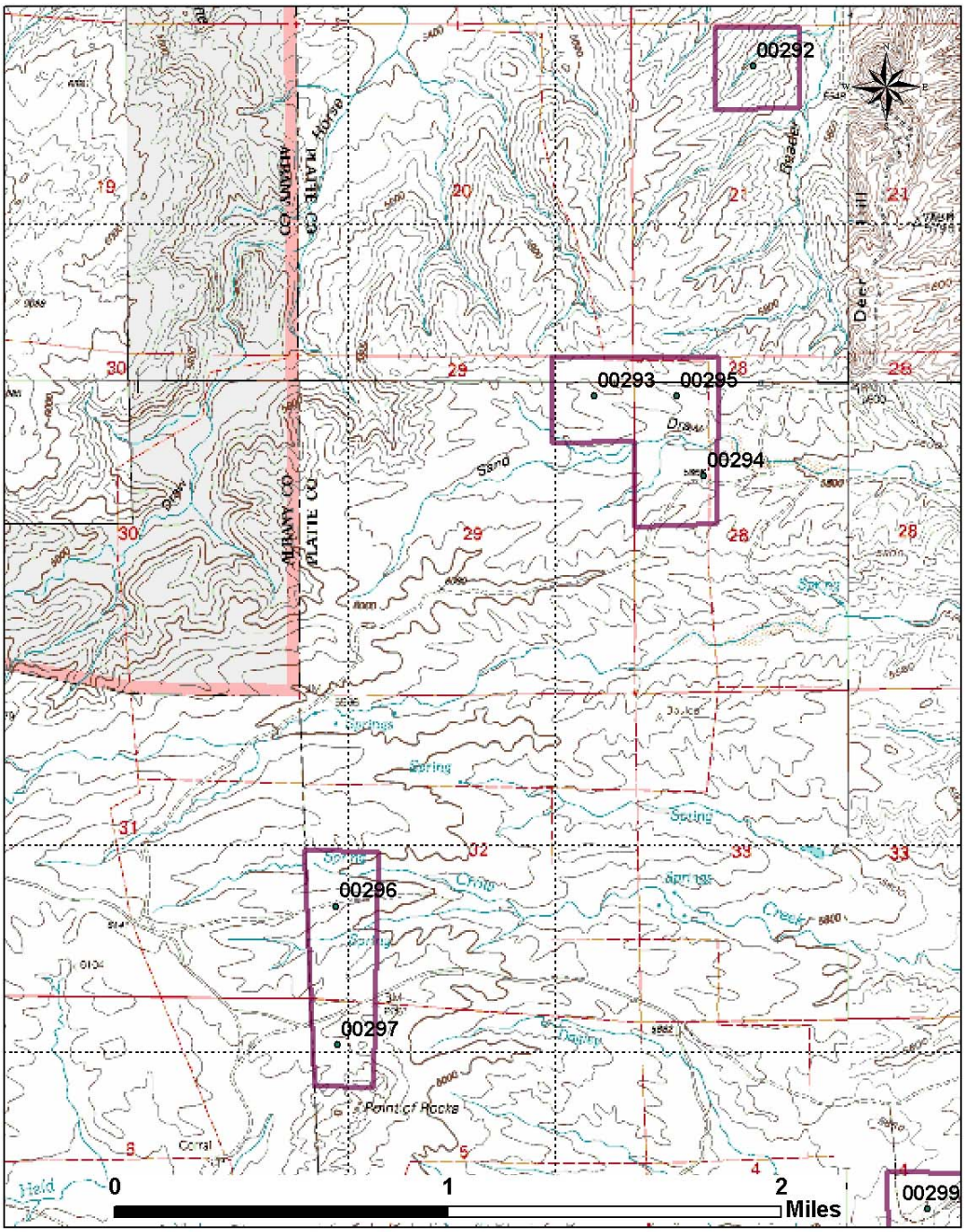
1. *Land Consolidation*. Trade 365-7 and 374-381 to a single block with 368-373. The 300 acre block is rough, rocky and difficult to manage, but would be one contiguous section of land. Also block-up ownership at Van Ortwick Road.

4.11 Laramie Range Front Hazard Assessment Rating

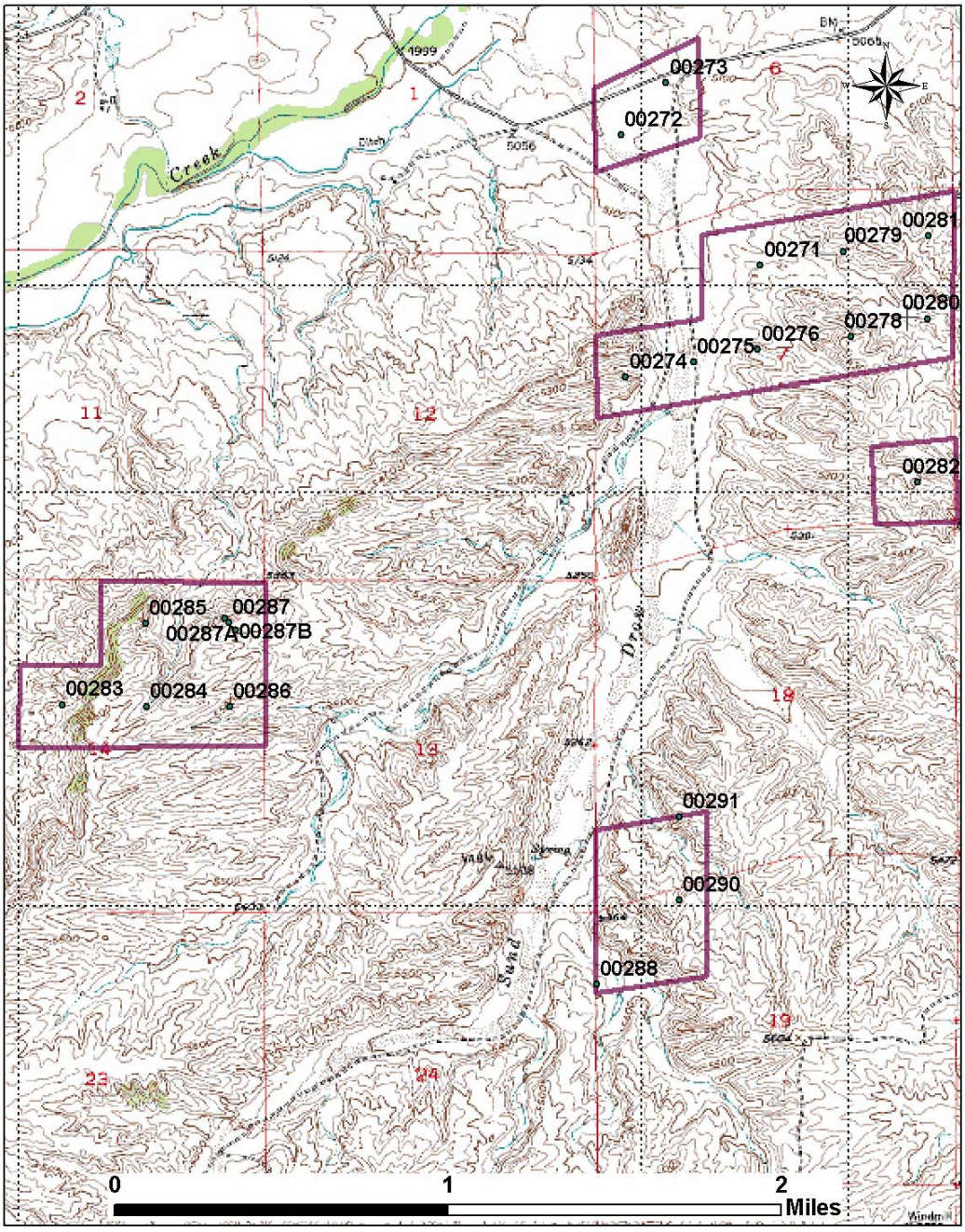
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	8
15-21	Moderate	67
21-28	High	25
29-35	Extreme	0

4.12 Laramie Range Front Maps

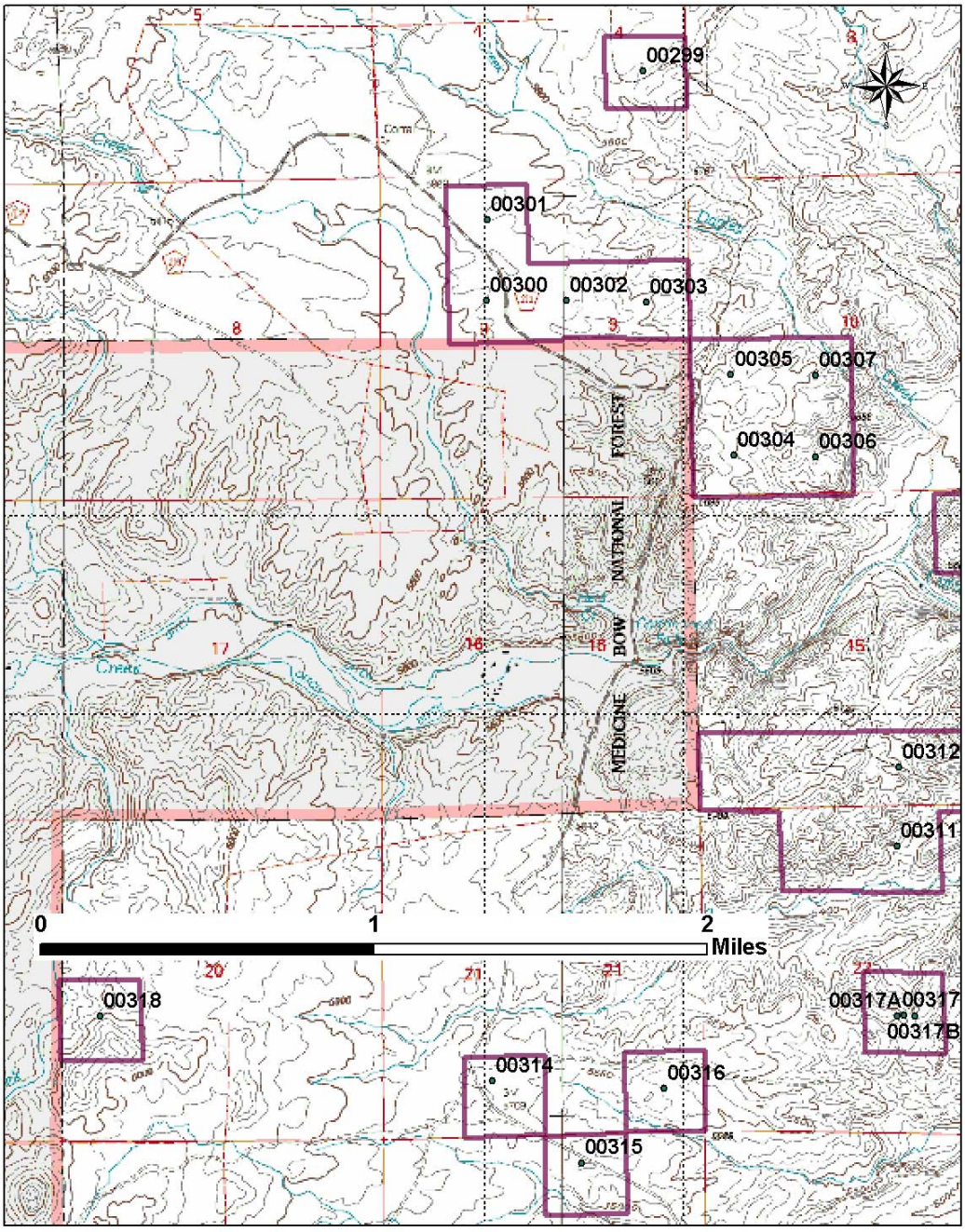
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - CENTRAL (AREA EAST)



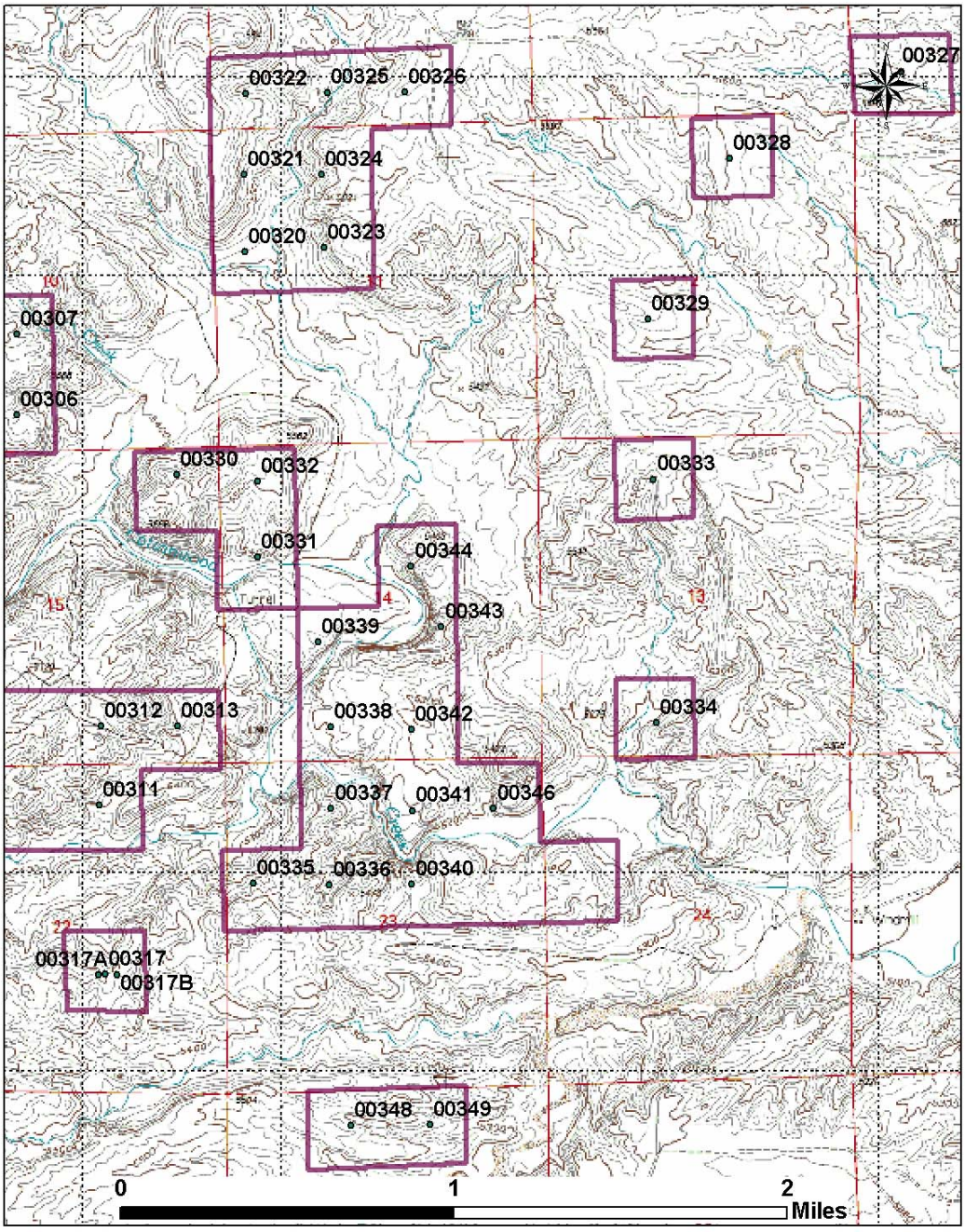
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - NORTHWEST (AREA EAST)



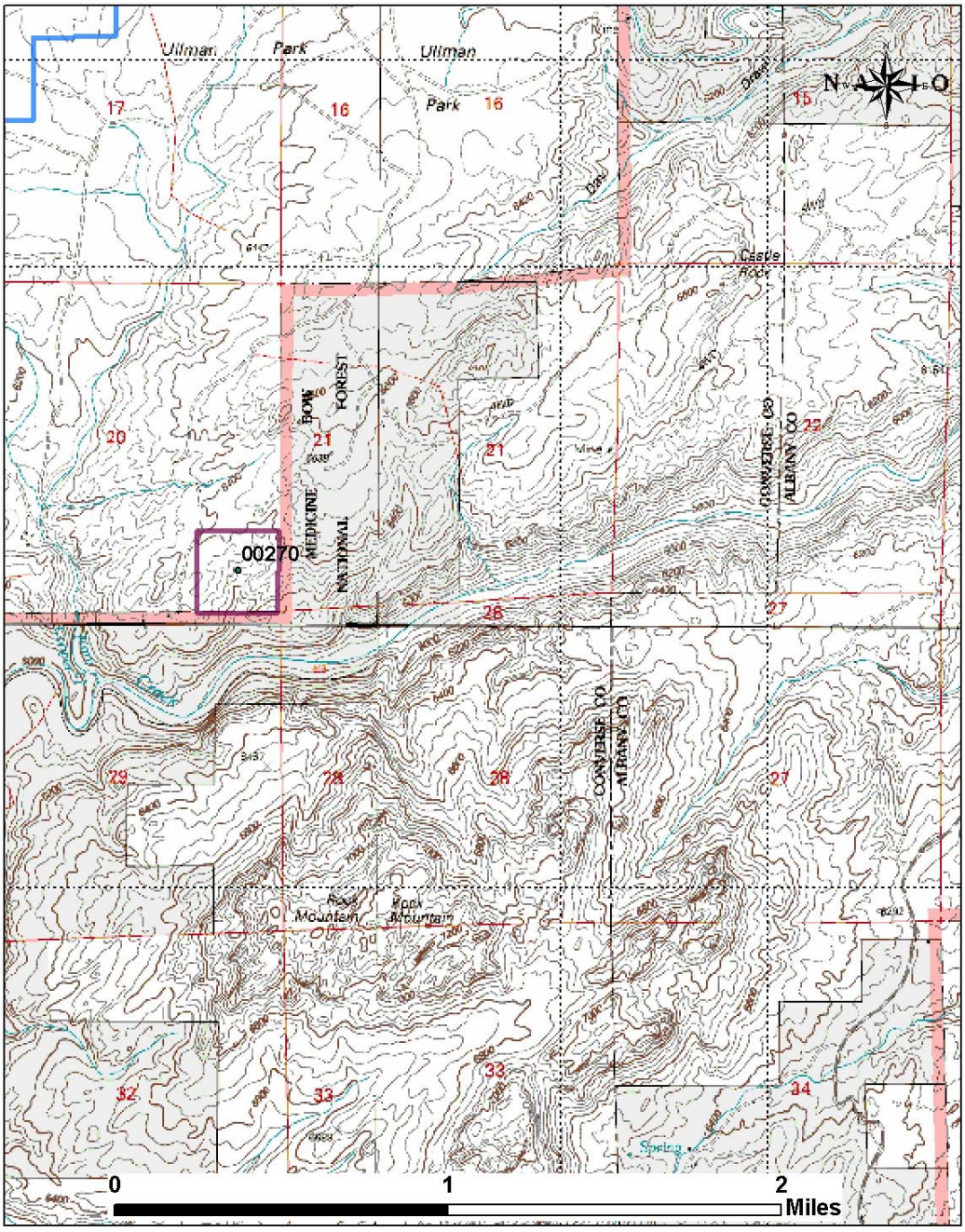
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – SOUTH CENTRAL (AREA EAST)



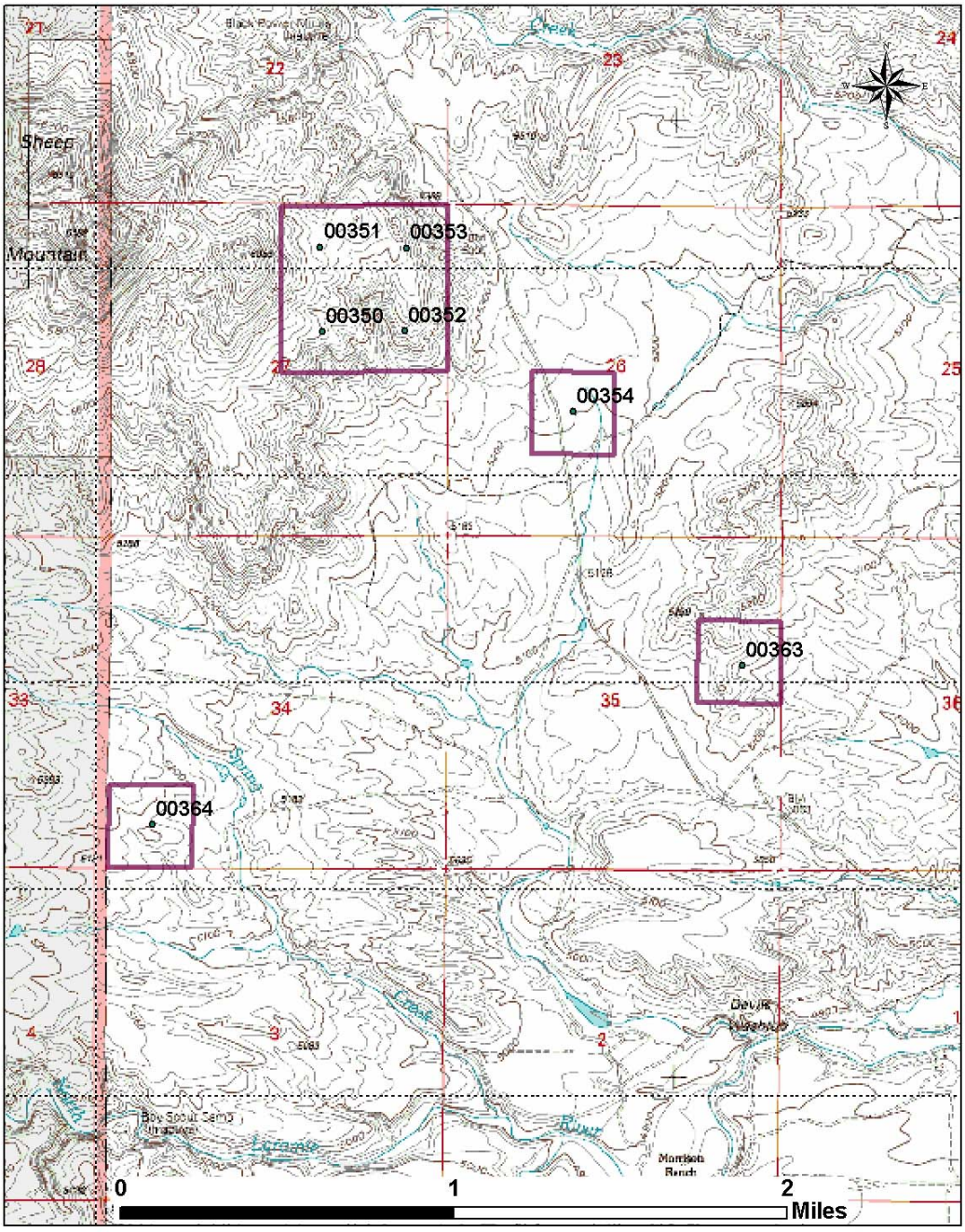
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - SOUTHEAST (AREA EAST)



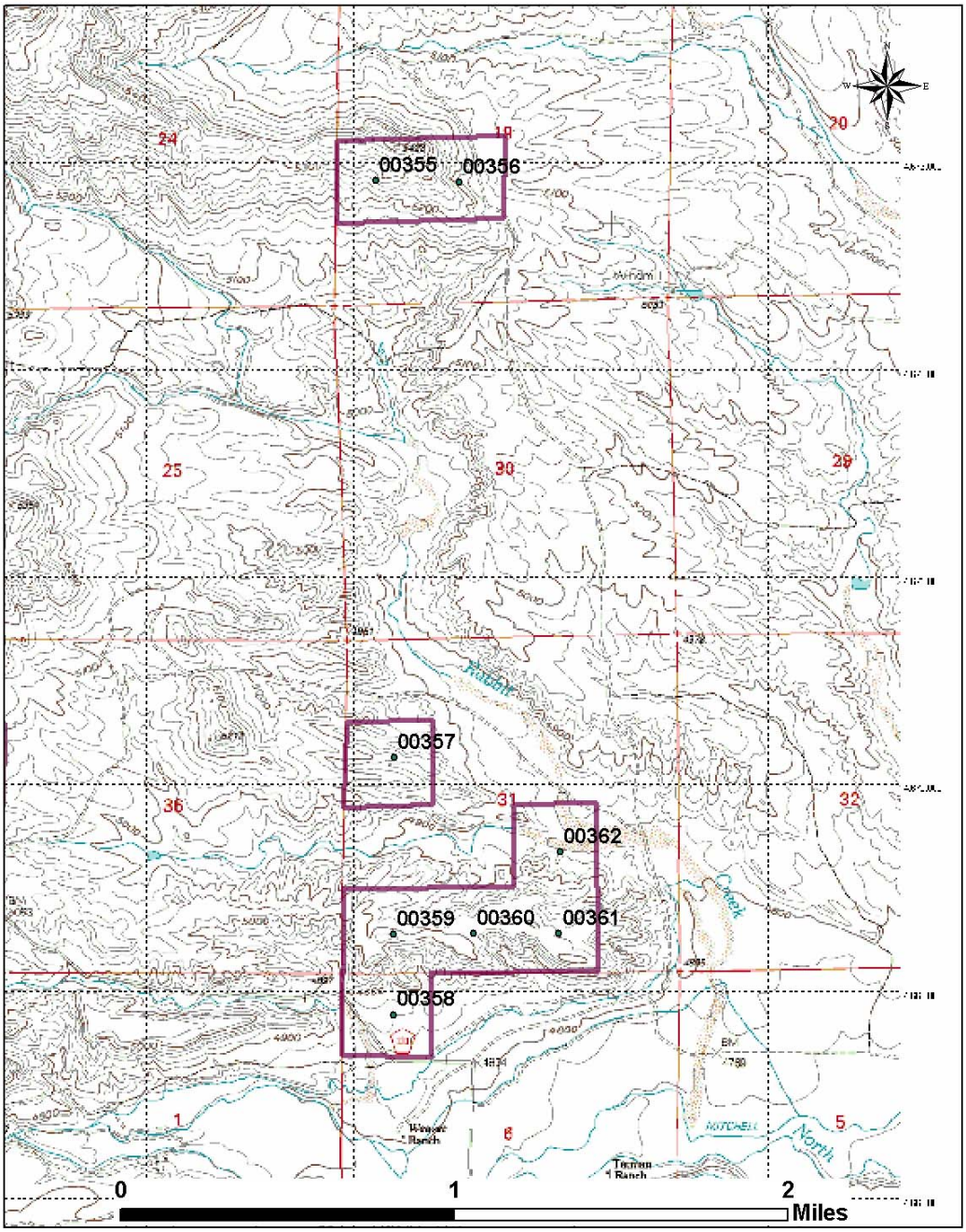
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - WEST (AREA EAST)



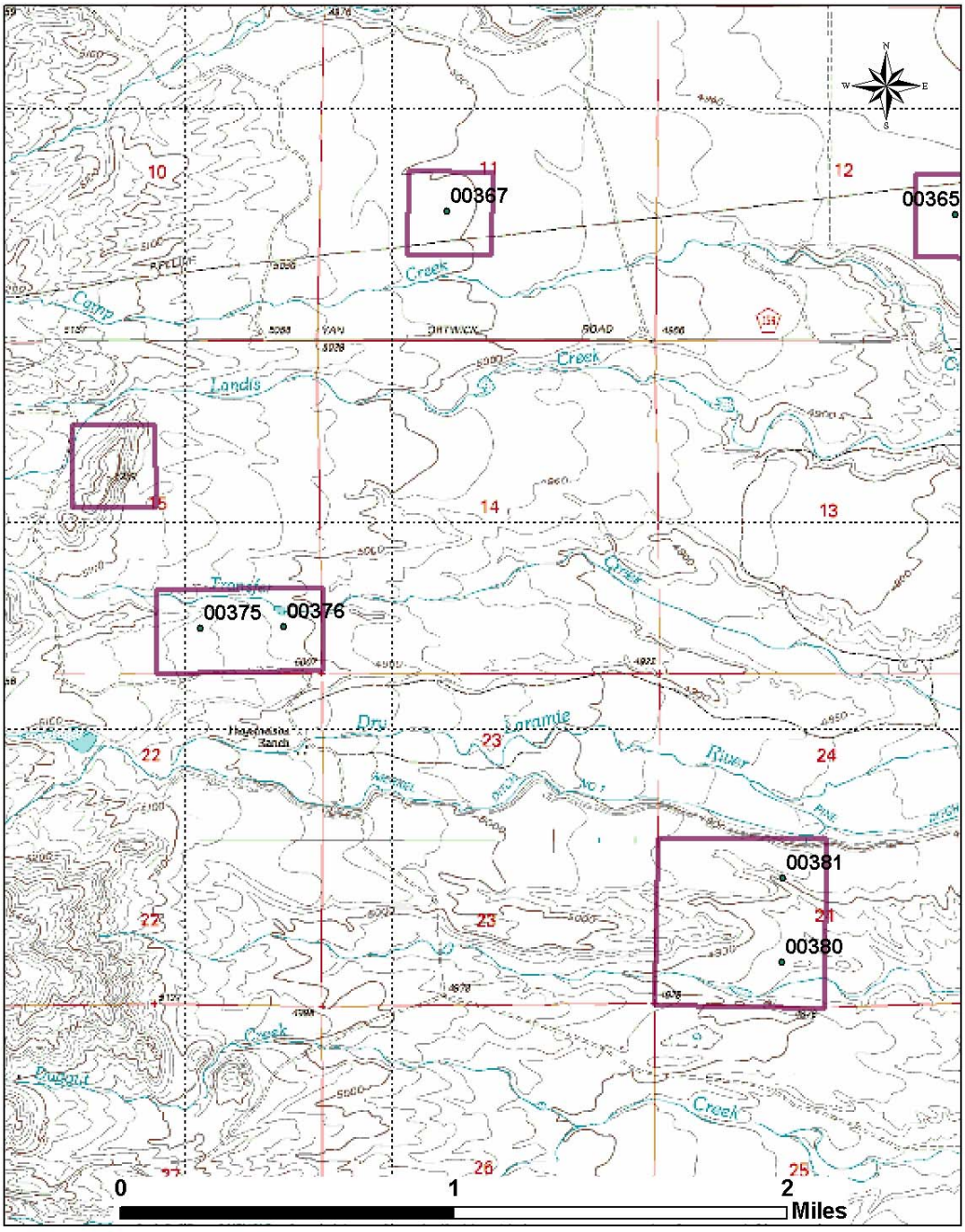
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - NORTH CENTRAL (AREA SOUTH)



LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - NORTHEAST (AREA SOUTH)



LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - SOUTH CENTRAL (AREA SOUTH)



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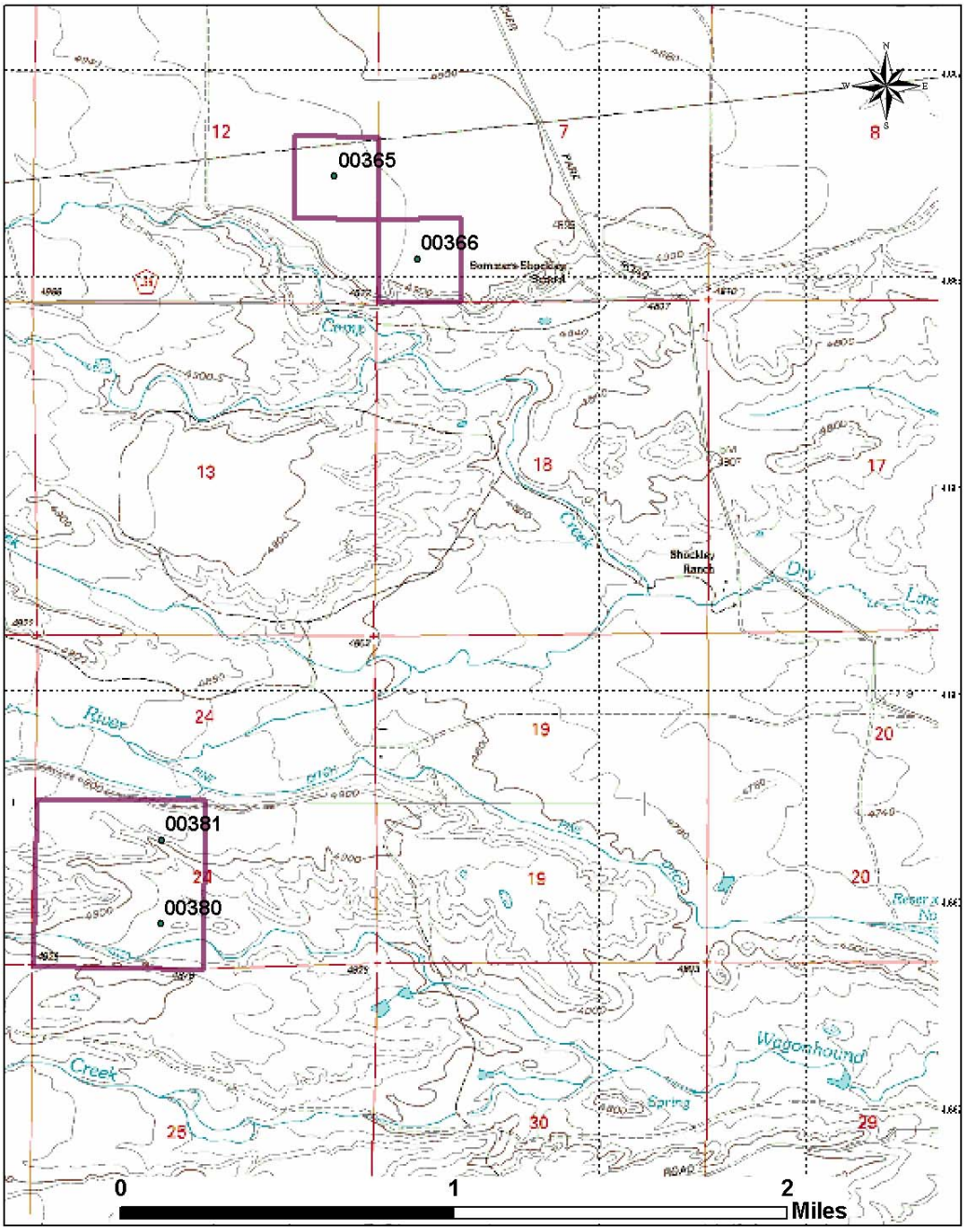

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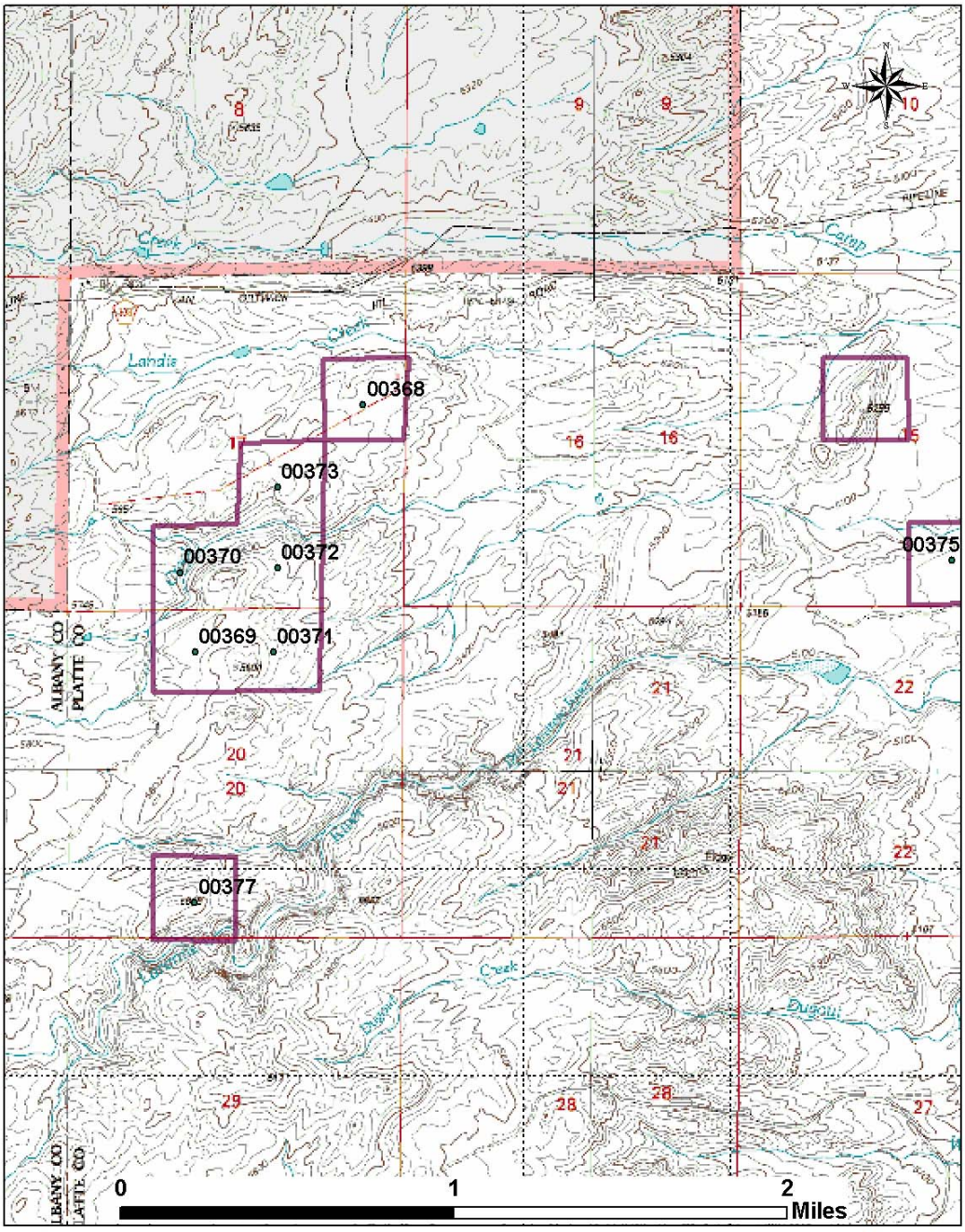
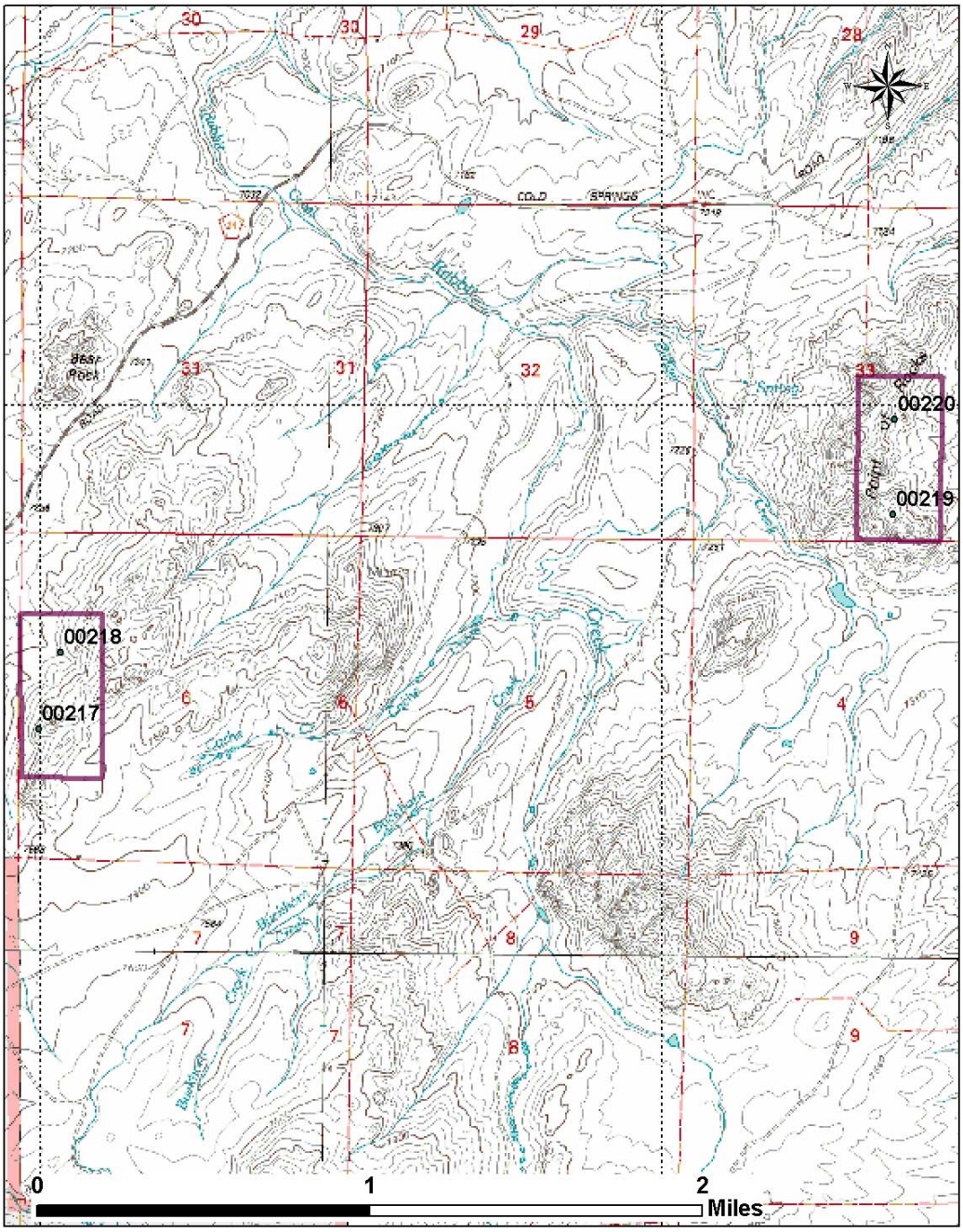
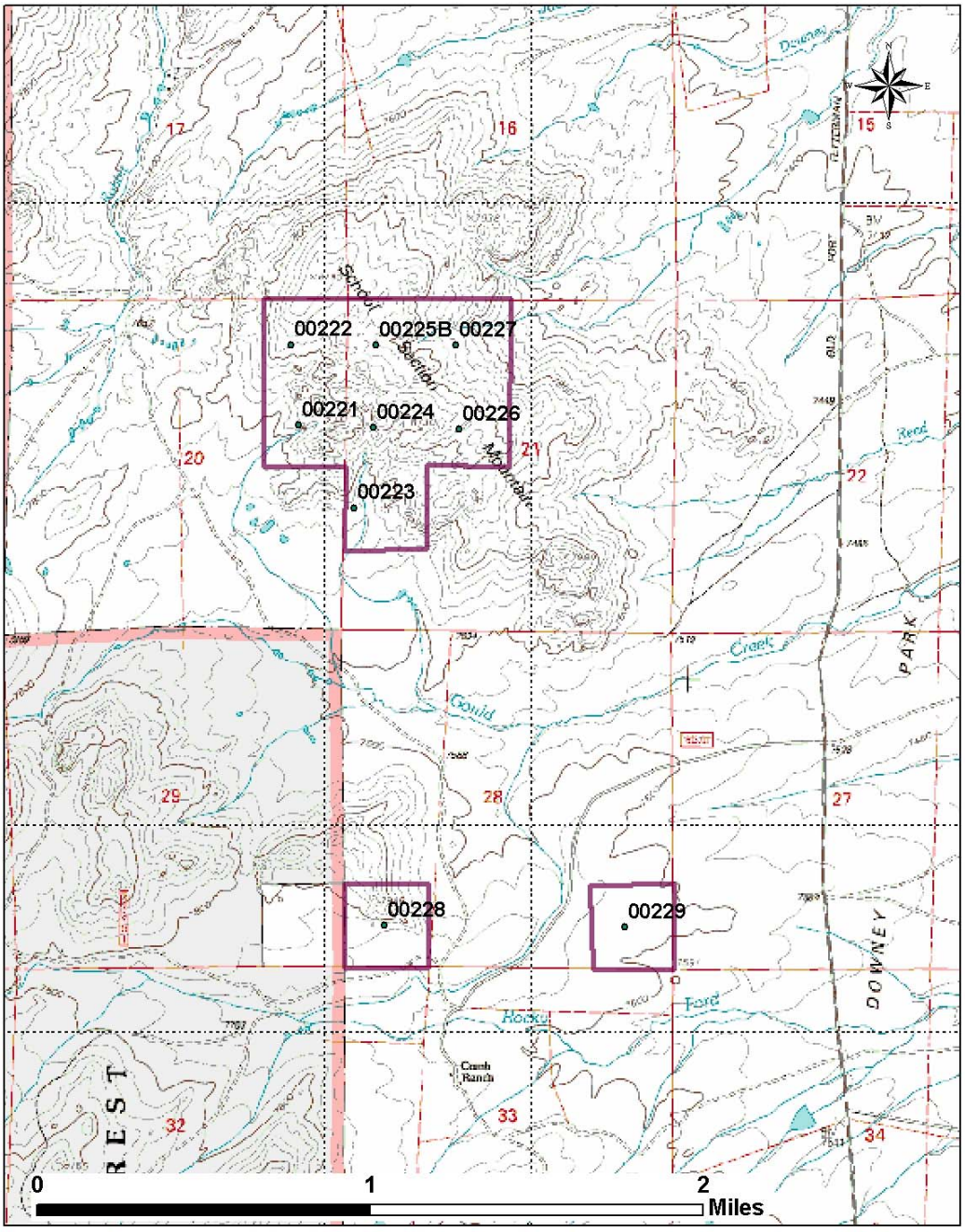


LARAMIE RANGE FRONT - CENTRAL (AREA NORTHWEST)



LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – SOUTH CENTRAL

(AREA NORTHWEST)



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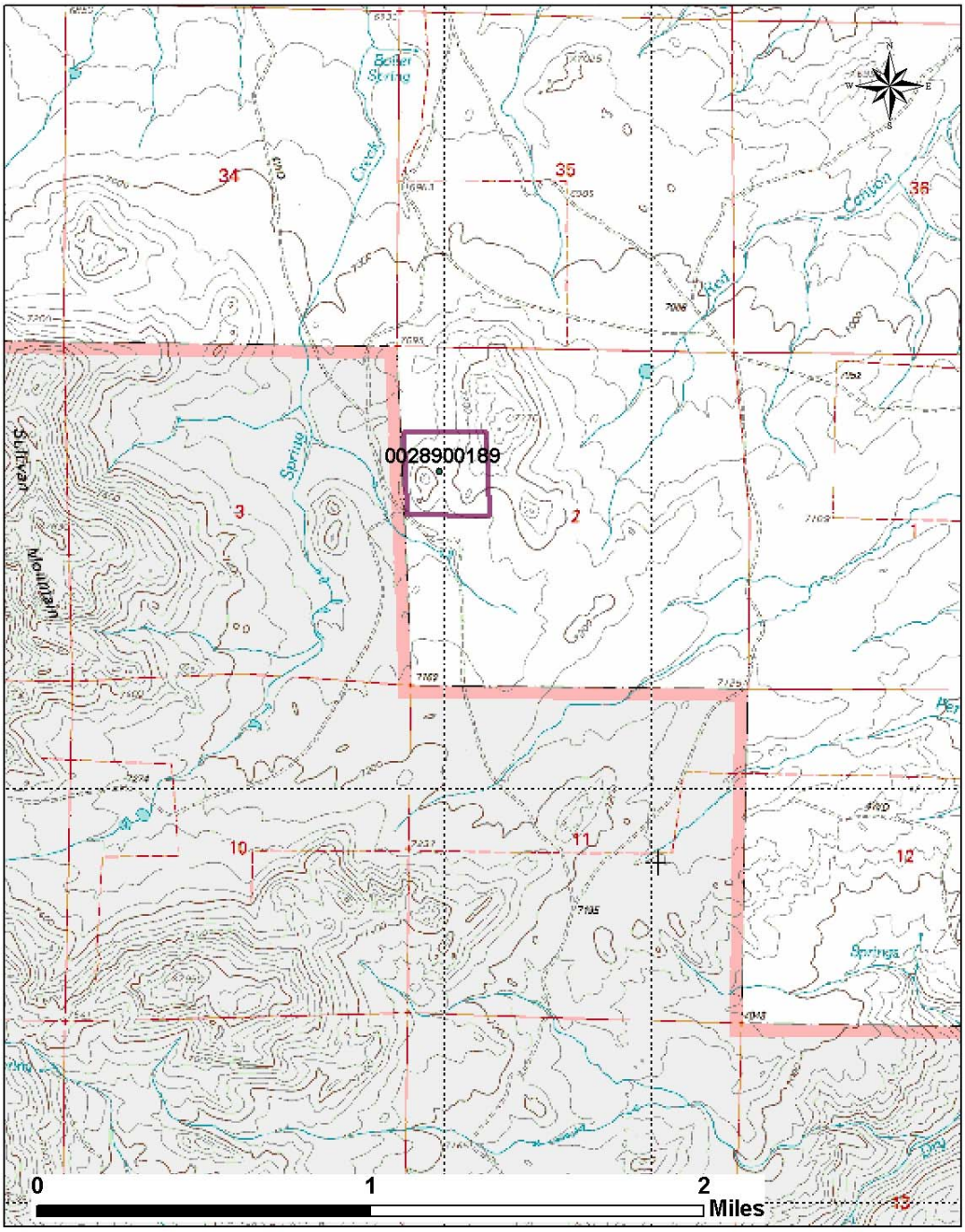
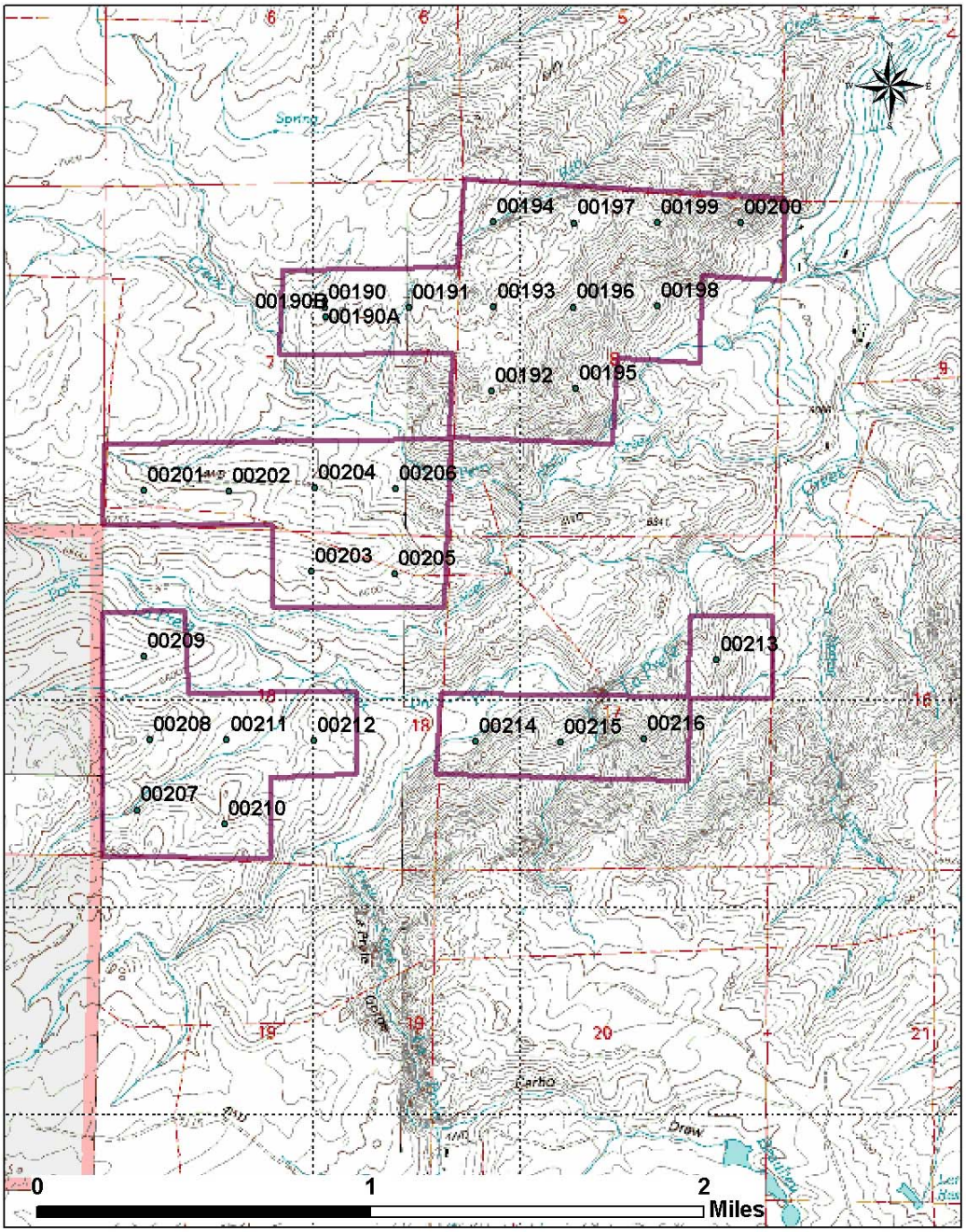


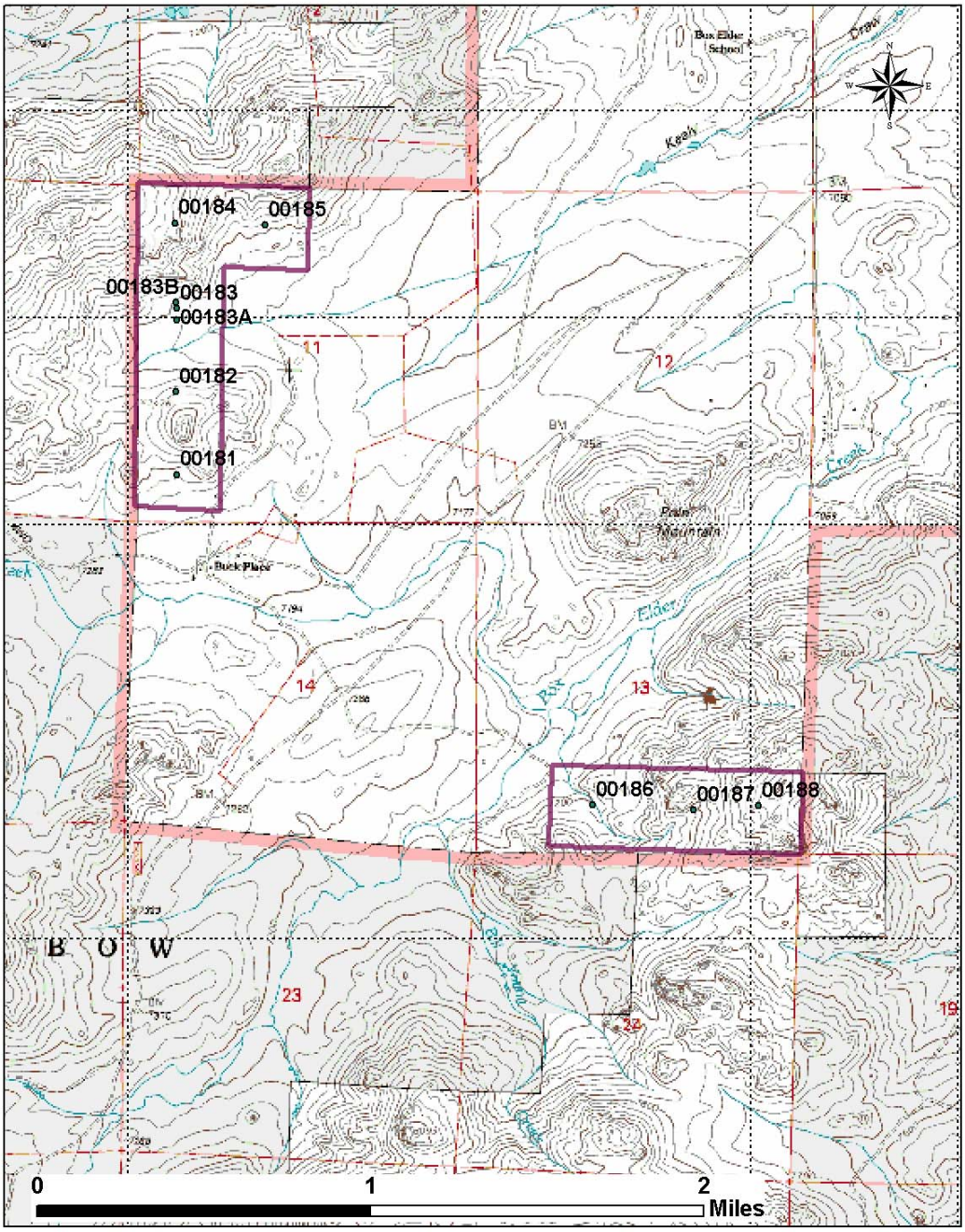
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – NORTH CENTRAL

(AREA NORTHWEST)



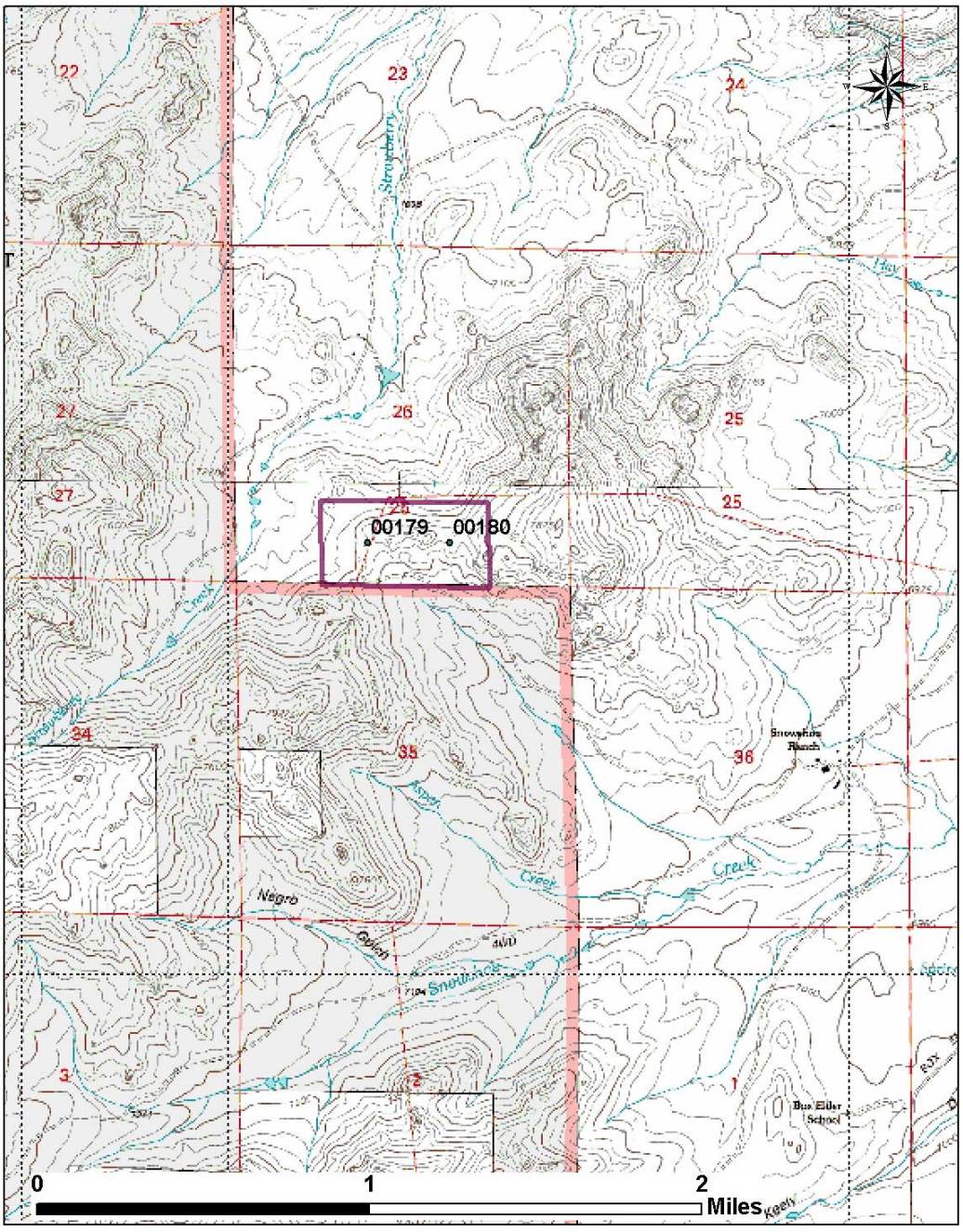
LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – NORTHWEST

(AREA NORTHWEST)



LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – FAR NORTHWEST

(AREA NORTHWEST)



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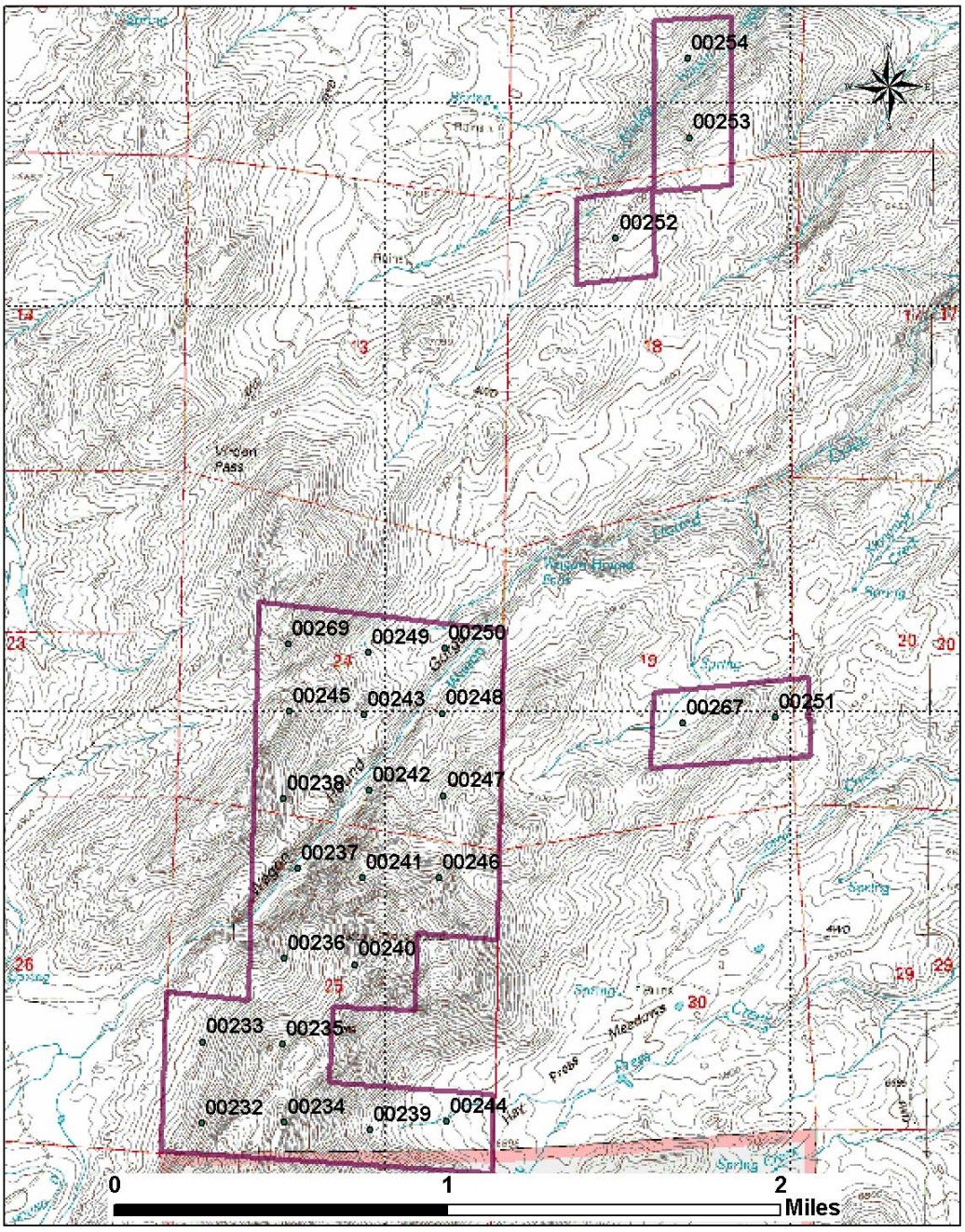

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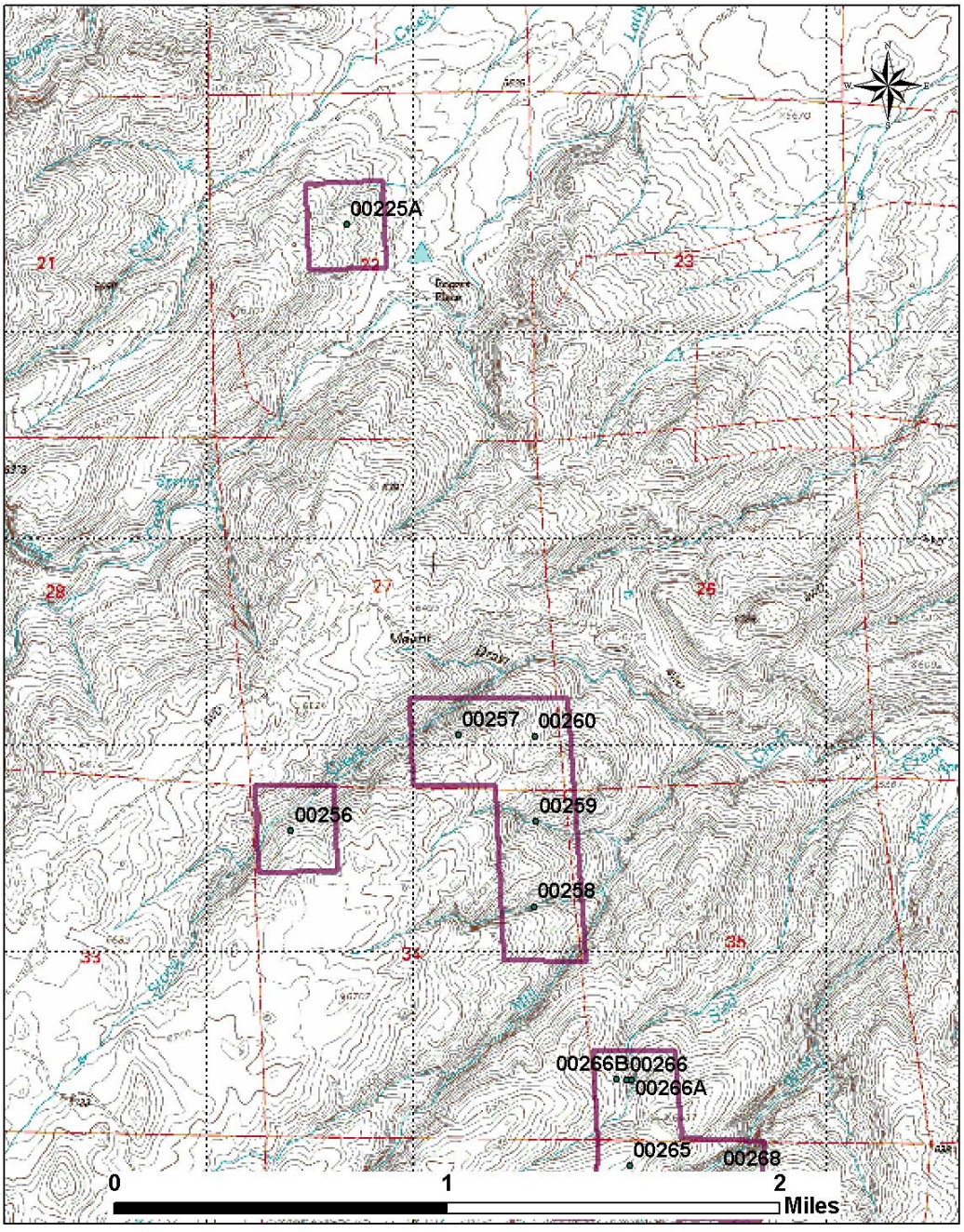

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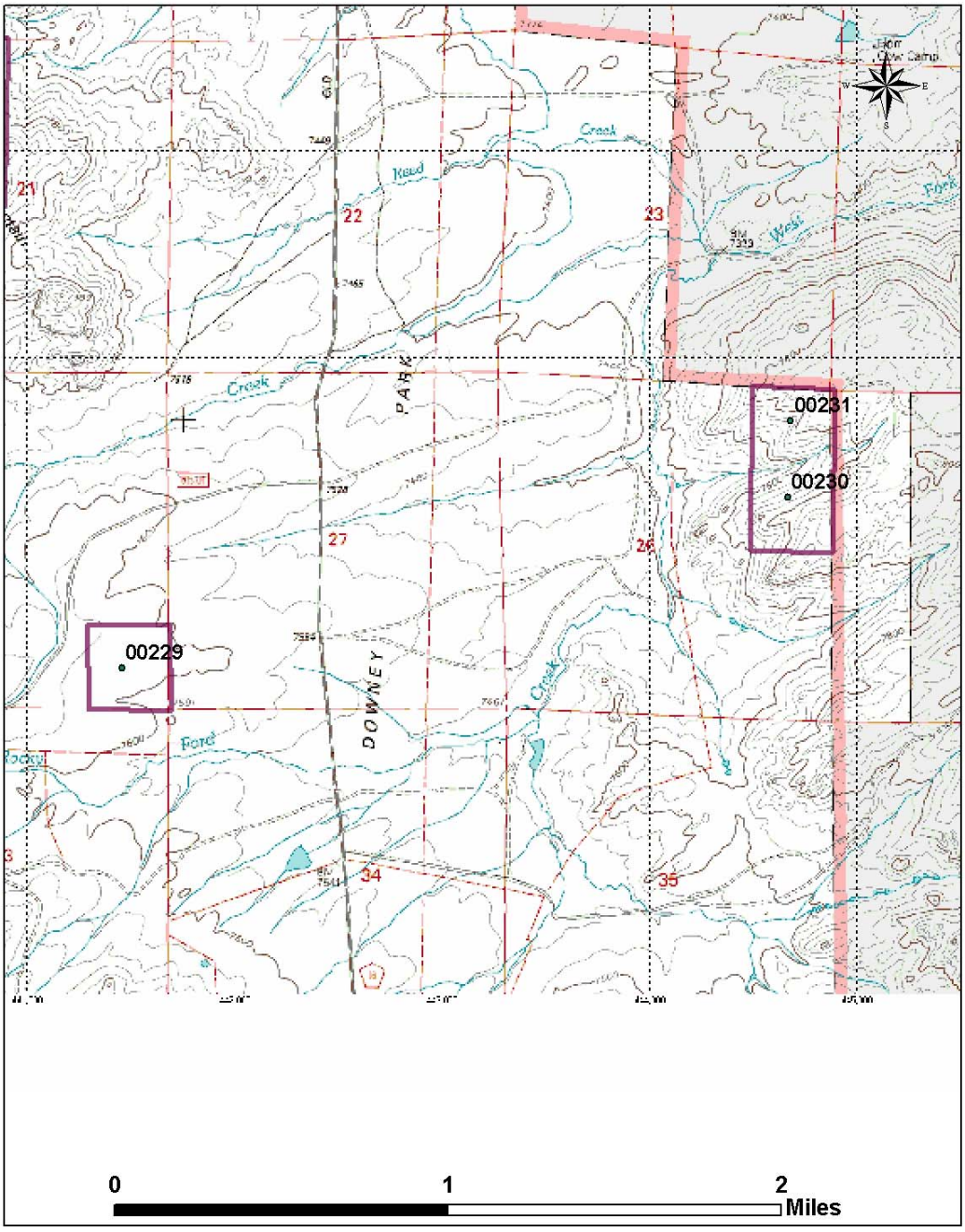
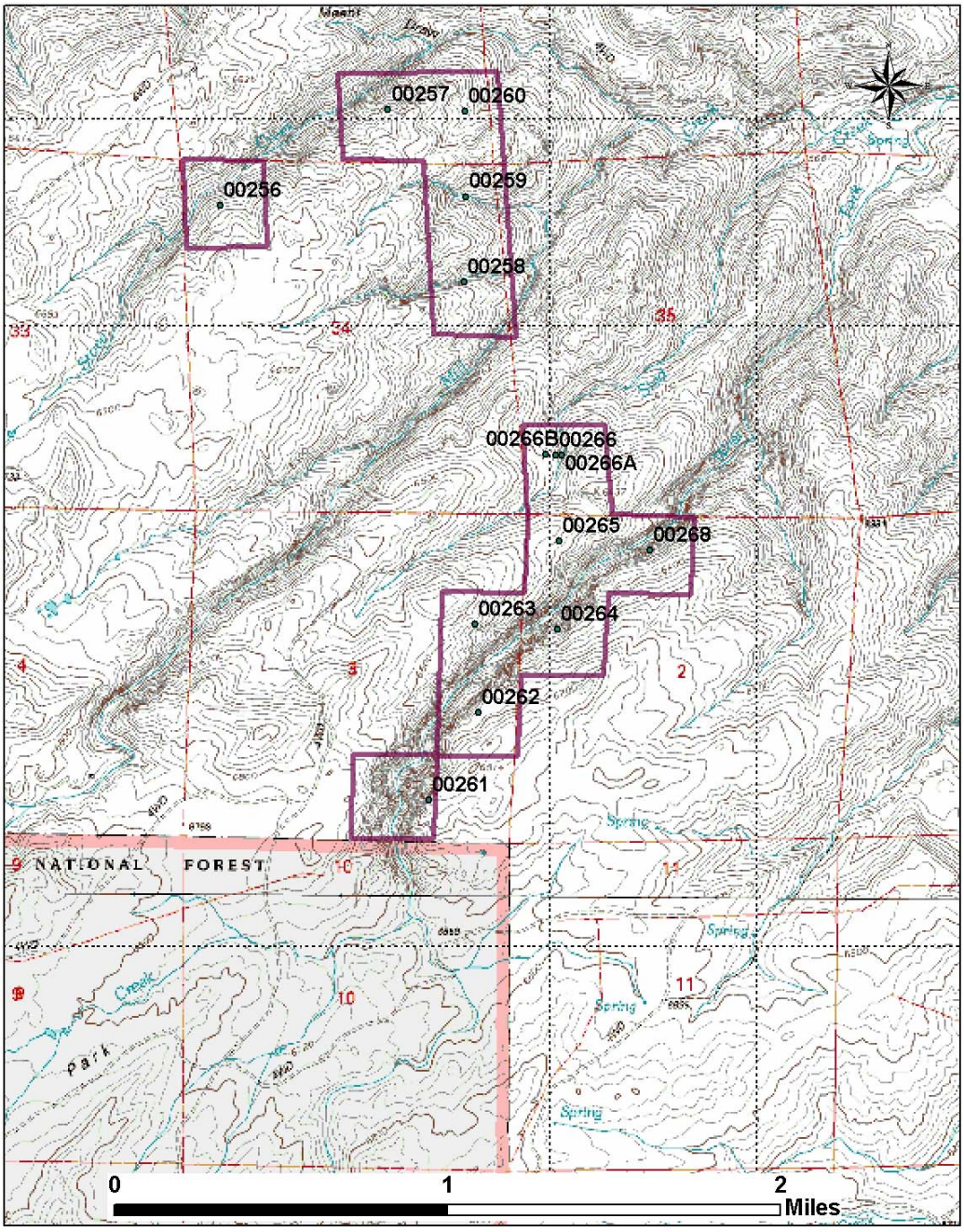


LARAMIE RANGE FRONT – FAR SOUTHEAST

(AREA NORTHWEST)



SOUTHERN BIGHORNS

5.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 65
Number of Structures: 12
BLM Ownership: 2,500 acres

The area is west of the Arminto Stock Trail and consists of a lodgepole (*Pinus contorta*) and limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) overstory and a mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*) understory, with some Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) occurring in the drainages. Non-serotinous lodgepole pine stands are expanding into the sagebrush steppe. The sagebrush is dense and in a state of decline.

There is a scattering of private ownership among the BLM lands. Twelve cabins are dispersed throughout the area as well as two campgrounds: Buffalo Creek to the south and Graves Springs to the north. During hunting season the areas is used significantly.

5.2 Arminto Stock Trail

There is considerable lodgepole and limber pine encroachment and declining/decadent sagebrush (391-397).

Lodgepole pine is out-competing the aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and is succeeding to subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa)*. The open cone (non-serotinous) character of the lodgepole pine results in seedlings and intermediate size regeneration where subalpine fir and spruce should be predominate. There is a moderate loading of downed aspen and lodgepole present (398-404).

5.3 Larson Cabin

The Larson Cabin area is alpine tundra that is heavily grazed, containing thin soils with little to burn and overlooked by the 9,000-foot Big Bald Knob. There are some older, isolated ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) scattered throughout the saddles.

5.4 Graves Springs Campground

Post and pole size lodgepole pine are interspersed with small sagebrush meadows that are being encroached by the pine and fir. The area could support a commercial post-pole thinning.

5.5 North Plots

Open grass and sage, with little soil. A subdivision is northwest on the north slope.

5.6 Management Recommendations

1. *Prescribed Fire*. Broadcast burn sagebrush meadows and other areas to limit pine encroachment, expand existing meadows, and encourage grasses, forbs, and younger sage (776B, 779, 399, 430-433).

2. *Aspen Regeneration*. Target remaining aspen stands with low intensity surface fires to kill encroaching pine and fir and expand existing groves. When prepping these sites, tie into natural barriers (e.g., rock outcrops, cliff faces), game trails, roads, hiking trails, snow concentrations, or construct scratch lines for burning. Expanding aspen areas will enhance wildlife habitat, aid in water and soil stabilization, and create natural fuel breaks to modify the spread and intensity of crown fire runs in the conifer species. Grazing may need to be restricted to ensure adequate recolonization of aspen areas (382).

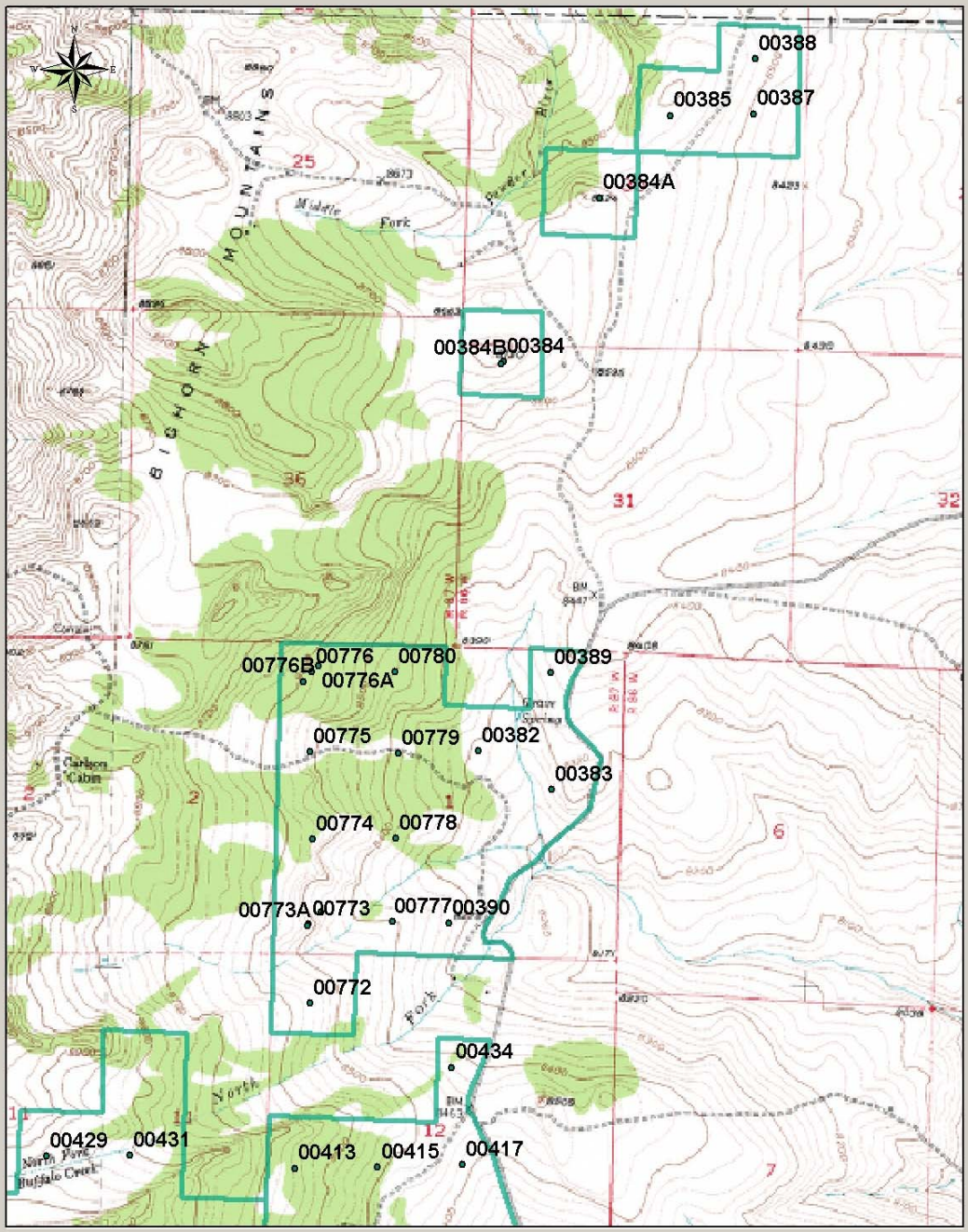
3. *Post and Pole Sales*. Use prescribed fire and a post-pole sale to bring declining sagebrush to an earlier seral stage (i.e., grass community). West of the road and east of the forest edge is the primary area of emphasis. Managers may try and run fire into the timberline early in the spring to expand the sage-grass areas and take advantage of the higher fuel moistures (391-396, 405-411, 416, 417).

5.7 Southern Bighorns Hazard Assessment Rating

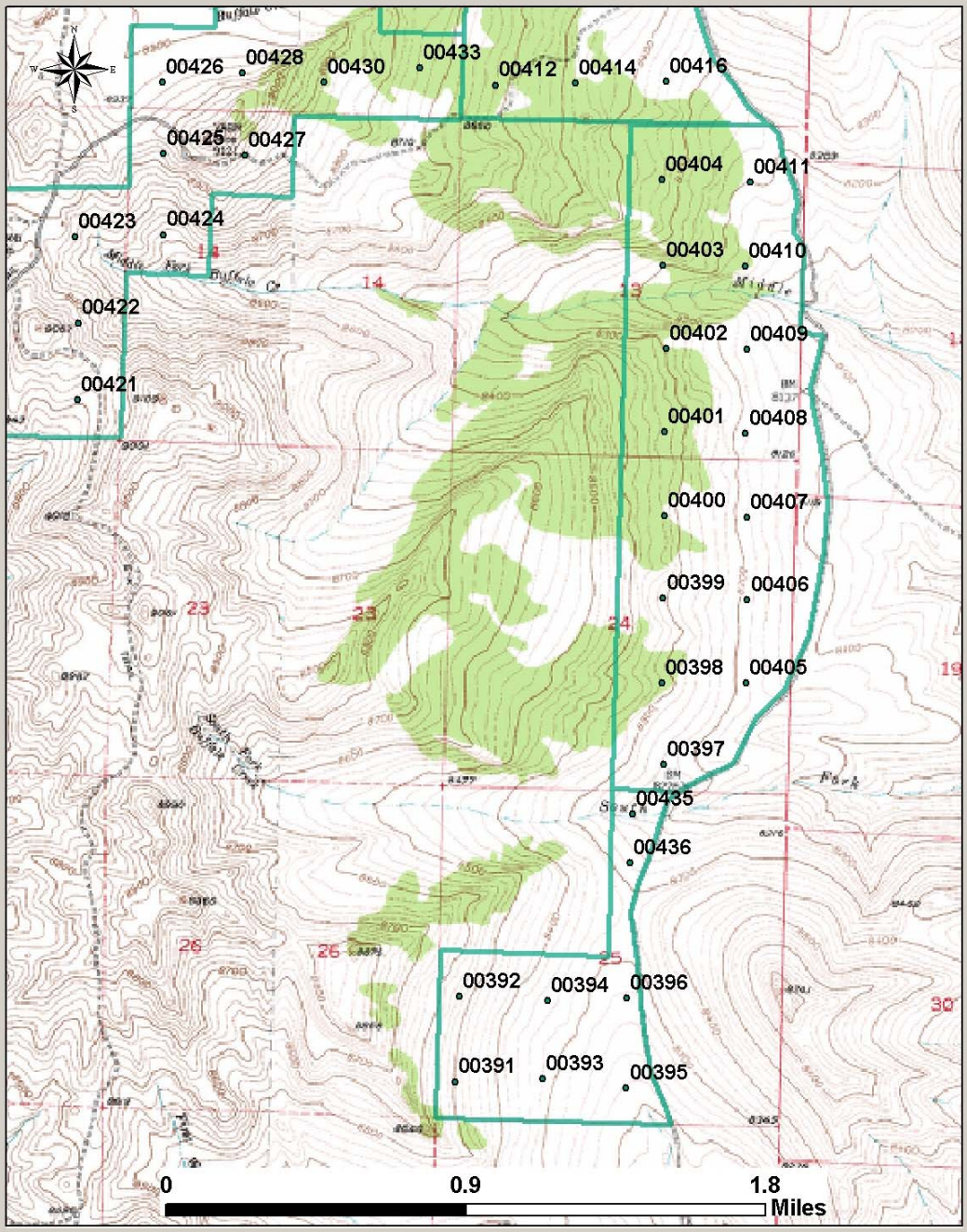
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	3
15-21	Moderate	80
21-28	High	17
29-35	Extreme	0

5.8 Southern Bighorn Maps

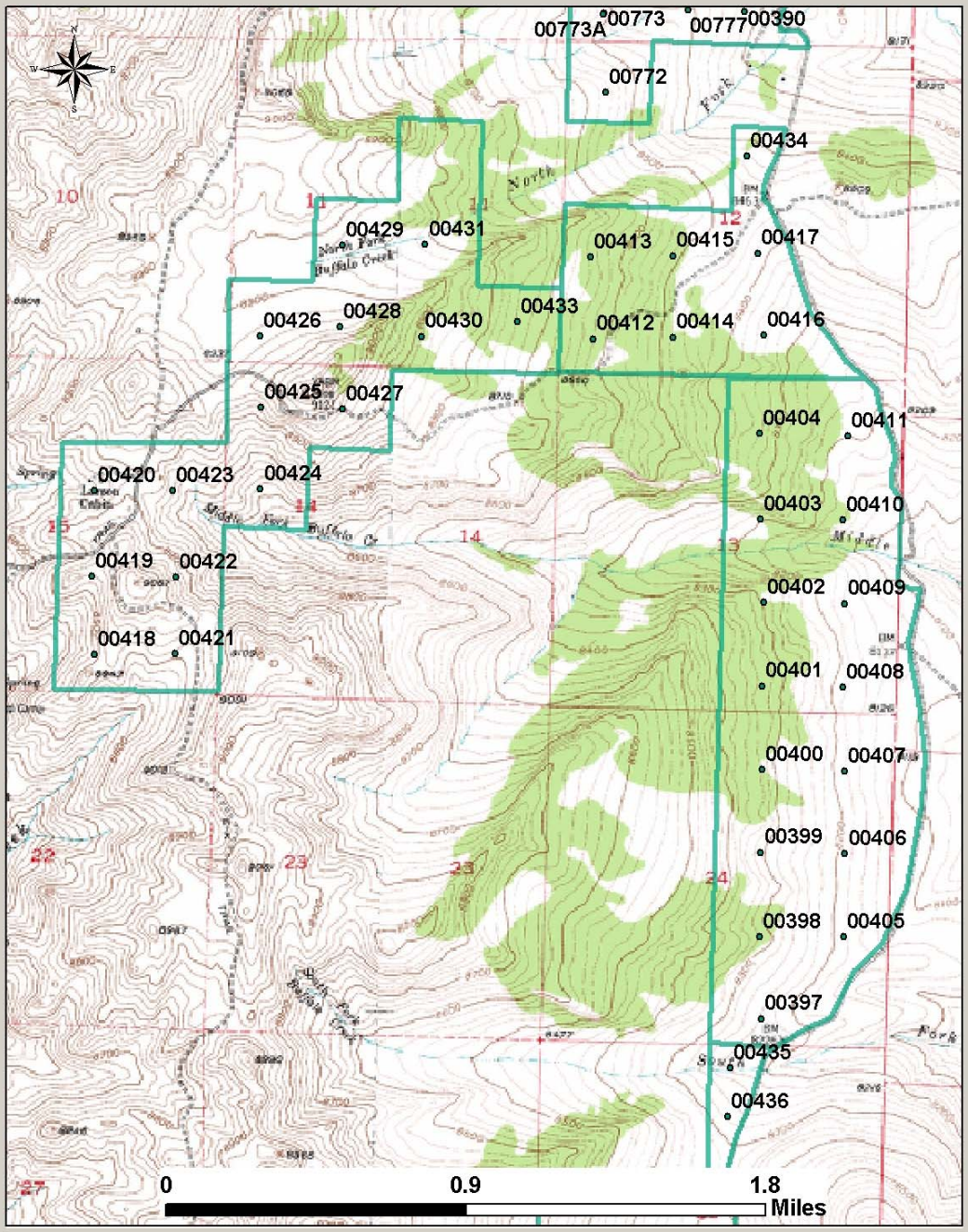
SOUTHERN BIGHORNS - NORTHWEST



SOUTHERN BIGHORNS - SOUTH



SOUTHERN BIGHORNS - SOUTHWEST



6.0 EMIGRANT GAP RIDGE

6.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 83
Number of Structures: 15
BLM Ownership: 3,317 acres (5 parcels)

Emigrant Gap Ridge had nearly 500,000 pioneers pass through in the great journey west. The Oregon, Pioneer, California, and Mormon Trails all passed through this area. Today it is site to rural homes, ranching, recreation use, history enthusiasts, and elementary education. Emigrant Ridge is composed of two anticlines that run north to south starting just south of Poison Spider Road and ending at Casper Mountain. The North Platte River divides the ridge east to west. The area of interest is from Poison Spider Road to the river and a mile north of Zero Road (an off road vehicle area).

6.2 Off-road Vehicle Area

The site is mostly grass with some shrubs. Zero Road crosses the southeast edge and a residential access road borders the northwest edge. There are eight ranchettes bordering the west and south of the area as well as Poison Spider School a quarter mile to the southwest. The 4 wheel-drive recreation area is an old bentonite mine, which serves as an adequate firebreak. There is a muddy water source in a borrow pit close to the parking area. Thirty acres of ponderosa pine are in the center of Section 9, slowing encroaching into the shortgrass-sage. Cattle and horses graze the west half of Section 9. There is no domestic grazing along Zero Road, but significant antelope and deer use. Recreational vehicle use and foraging wildlife keep the fuel load down. The Emigrant Gap Interpretive Site is located next to point 466, off Poison Spider Road. Fire spread is limited due to the roads, recreational use, grazing, large amount of bare ground, and light fuels. However, due to the close proximity to residences bordering the BLM blocks, a moderate and high rating was calculated.

6.2.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Public Outreach and Education*. Although fire spread is limited in the off-road area, high winds could drive fires into residential areas, particularly in the draws and areas of greater horizontal continuity. Homeowners need to be educated on prevention, defensible space, and the benefits of prescribed fire. The local elementary school could be involved to promote these various emphases.

2. *Prescribed Fire*. Prescribe fire could be used to reduce pine encroachment and maintain an earlier successional state.

6.3 Emigrant Ridge

The ridge divides into two anticlines forming a bowl as it goes south toward the river. Wyoming big sage (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis*) and several native grasses are well established. Grass height is generally greater than seven inches and covers 26 to 50% of the ground surface. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) has become established in

large patches, along with isolated pockets of salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) is also found on isolated rocky ridges.

Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is found on the decomposed shale ridges with little understory. The terrain is rough and rocky, accessible only by foot, ATV, or horseback. Two collapsed water wells are near point 498 and 508.

Residences are being erected to the west along Twelve Mile Road. A shooting club has a range on the northwest corner of the ridge.

6.3.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Prescribed Fire*. Prescribed fire could be used judiciously on the landscape utilizing existing roads, ridges, and rocky outcrops to decrease shrubs and promote native grasses. Caution needs to be taken in areas where cheatgrass exists.

2. *Cheatgrass Management*. Management of cheatgrass areas with early rotational grazing and possibly herbicides is recommended. Large, wind driven fires could expand the range of the invasive weed.

3. *Land Consolidation*. The isolated 40-acre blocks (519 and 520) could be traded for tracks closer to Emigrant Ridge to consolidate the manageable area. The west quarter of Section 30 is a potential candidate for such a trade.

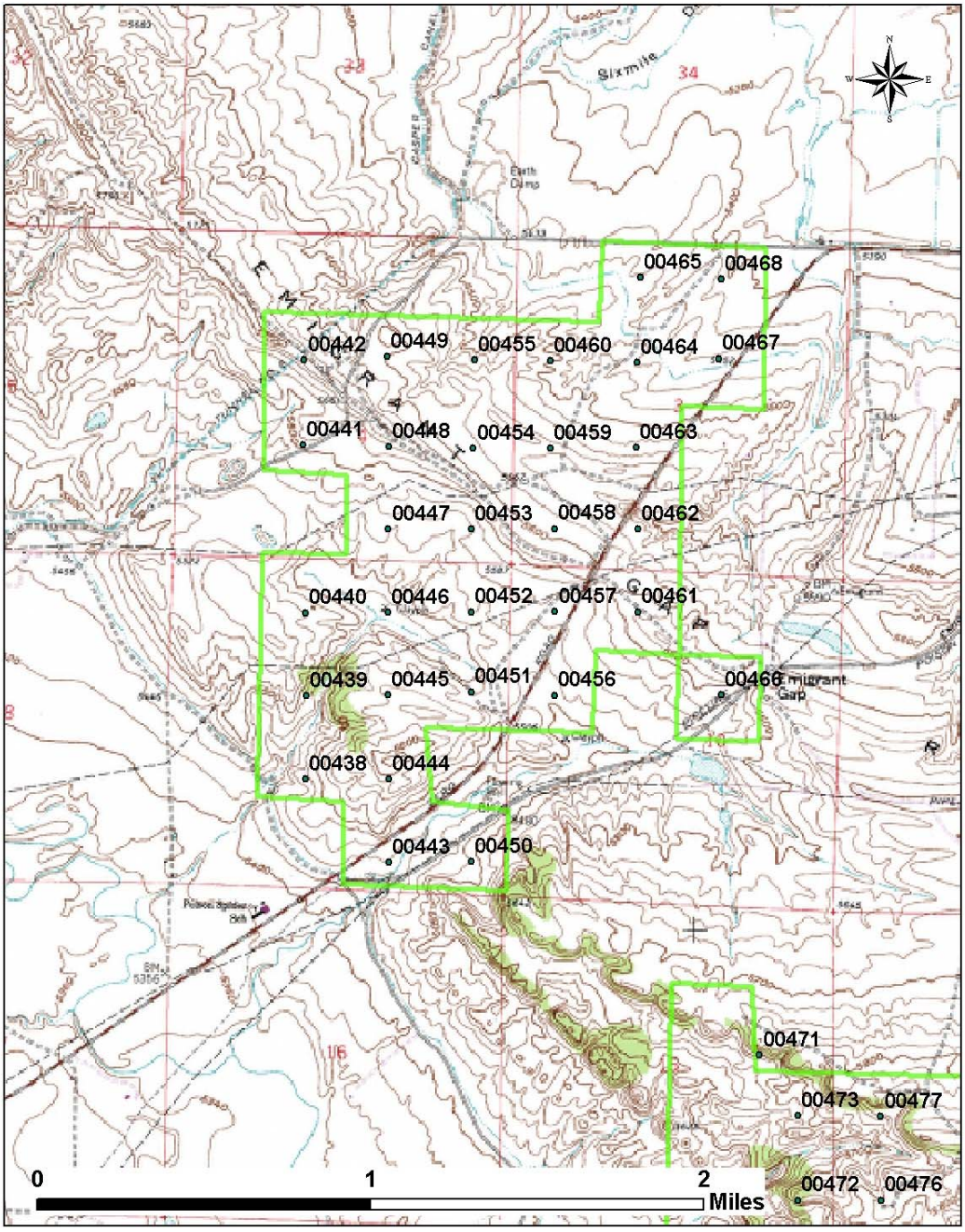
6.4 Emigrant Gap Ridge Hazard Assessment Rating

Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	6
15-21	Moderate	84
21-28	High	10
29-35	Extreme	0

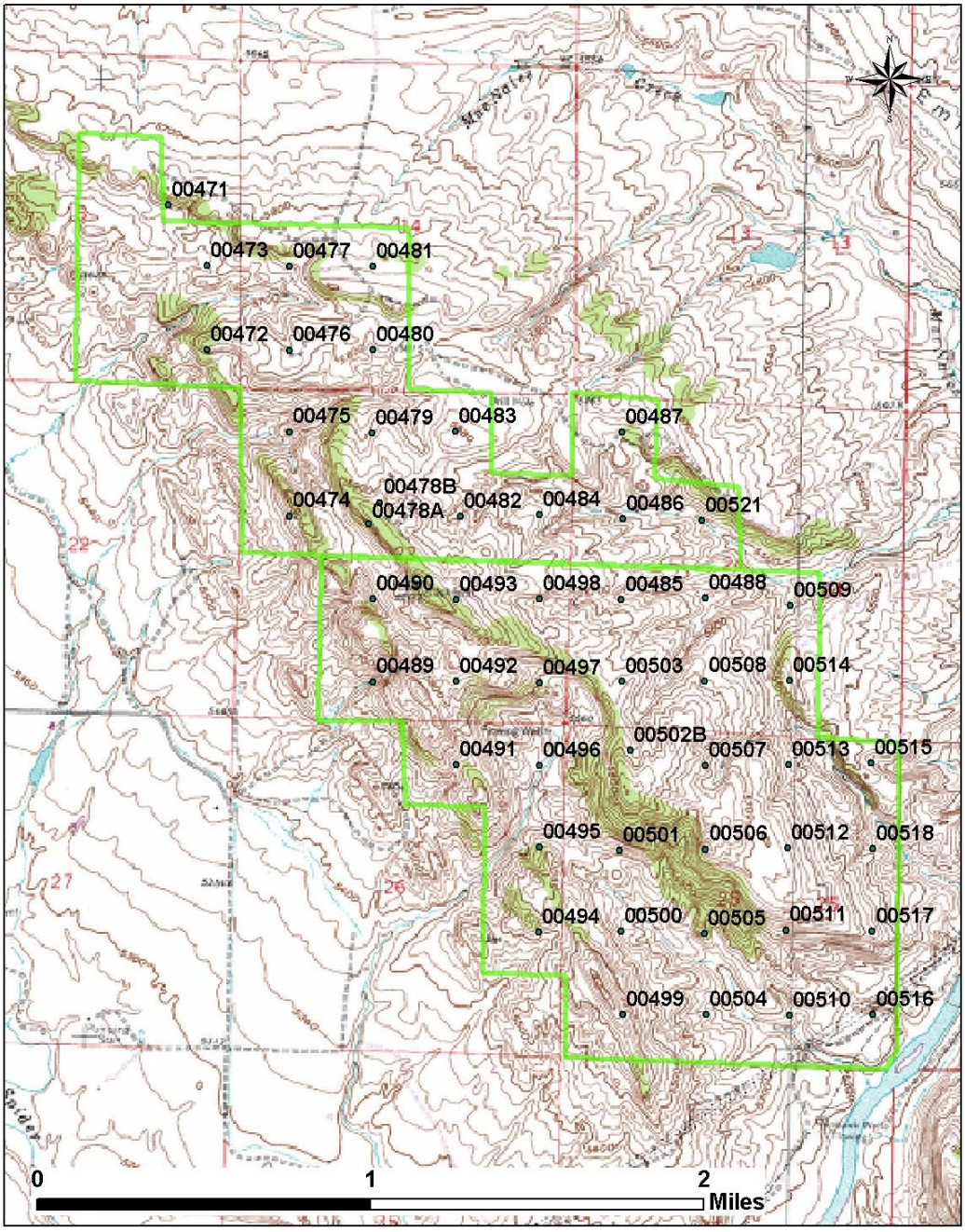
6.5 Emigrant Gap Ridge Maps

EMIGRANT GAP RIDGE - EAST

EMIGRANT GAP RIDGE - NORTH



EMIGRANT GAP RIDGE - SOUTH



7.0 SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER

7.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 46
Number of Structures: 70
BLM Ownership: 1,850 acres (8 parcels)

7.2 Cole Creek Road

Five parcels adjacent to Cole Creek Road with 27 homes within half a mile of BLM land. The vegetation is shortgrass prairie and silver sagebrush on sand dunes. Heavy wildlife grazing by antelope and domestic grazing by horses keep the light fuels short.

The southeast area bordered by Gerry Dome Road and the railroad tracks has a moderate component of cheatgrass which has the potential to move quickly up the slope should fire get started. Topography and predominant winds work to protect structures along the river and south of the tracks.

The south central points west of the subdivision are heavily grazed by horses and are predominately shortgrass close to the five structures directly adjacent to the 320-acre allotment. The sagebrush component extends northwest and is broken up by sand dunes. The northeast parcel, north of the subdivision, is predominately shortgrass prairie in the shallow sand dunes. The wide county road and predominate winds work in favor of protecting the residences.

Several large fires started east of this area in the 1990's and grew to several thousand acres in a single burn period. Grass fires within the last year have burned quickly and close to homes. Homeowner prevention and defensible space are the primary tools to prevent property loss.

7.2.1 Management Recommendation.

1. *Livestock grazing.* Continue seasonal grazing to keep light flashy fuels down.

2. *Landowner education and outreach.* Hold public meetings emphasizing the fire potential in the wildland urban interface. Provide site-specific recommendations to homeowners to create defensible space around their structures. Encourage a 100 foot buffer vegetation reduction program to keep fuel height low, 6 inches or less, around home sites. Use existing literature and an ad campaign to raise awareness.

3. *Cheatgrass management.* Utilize an herbicide spray program to reduce existing cheatgrass populations in the Gerry Dome Road area. Address the issue early, while the situation is manageable.

7.3 Robertson Road – River West

There is a 120 acre block immediately north of the densely populated River West Subdivision comprised of shortgrass with a light component of shrub. The irrigation canal traverses the area north-south joining an intermittent drainage.

7.3.1 Management Recommendation

Maintain a 50-foot vegetation reduction buffer on the west and north of the subdivision. Involve homeowners in a public education fire prevention demonstration.

7.4 Twenty Mile Hill

The area is 800 acres directly north of the Antelope Hills rural subdivision. The area is heavily grazed by sheep, which has left little fine fuel. The current grazing pattern is keeping fuels to a minimum.

7.5 Ormsby Road

There are 120 acres of lightly grazed shortgrass prairie. A significant cheatgrass component is present. There are 20 to 30 rural residences northeast of the unit.

7.5.1 Management Recommendation

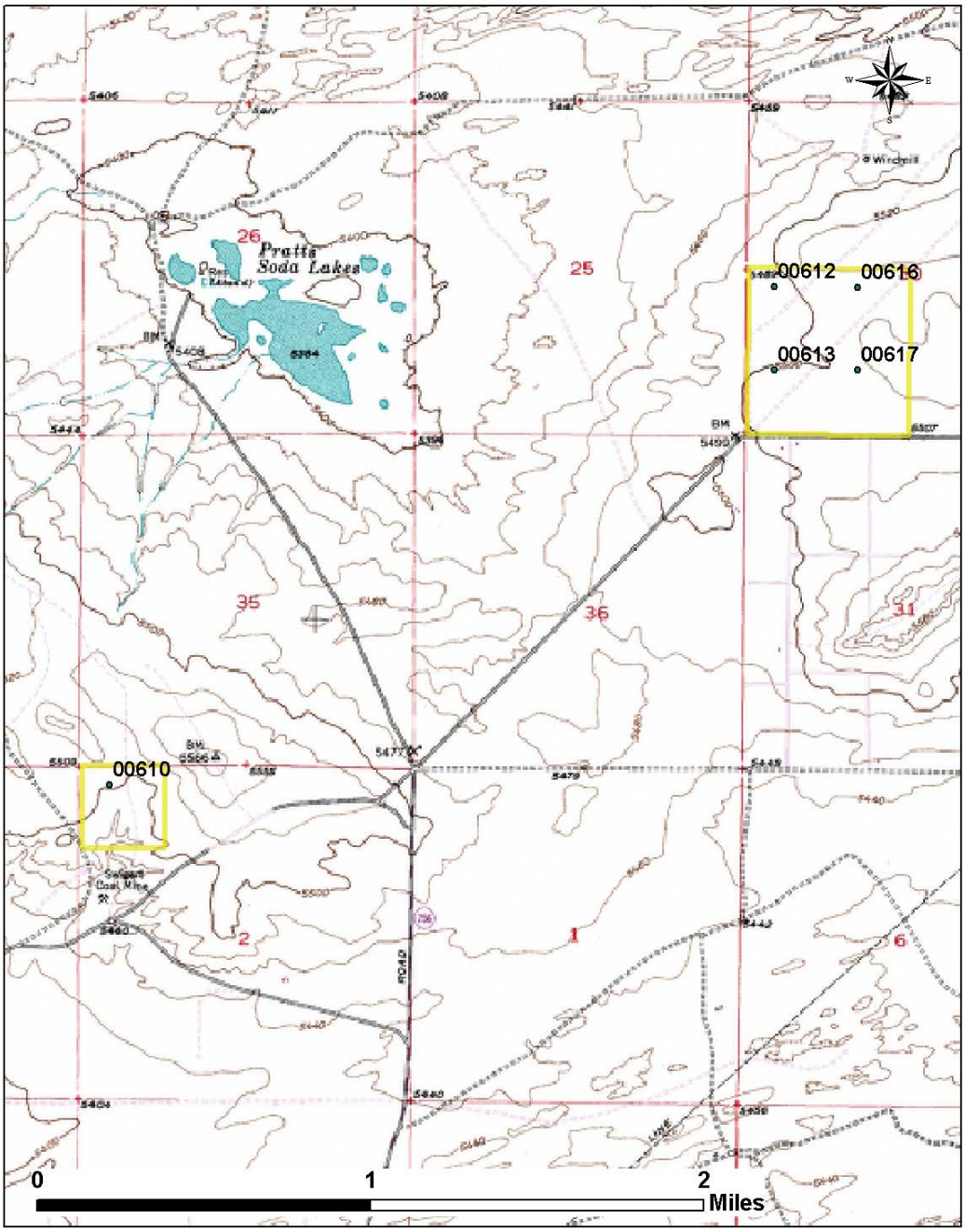
Manage cheatgrass with a combination of herbicide and early season grazing.

7.6 Subdivision North of Casper Hazard Assessment Rating

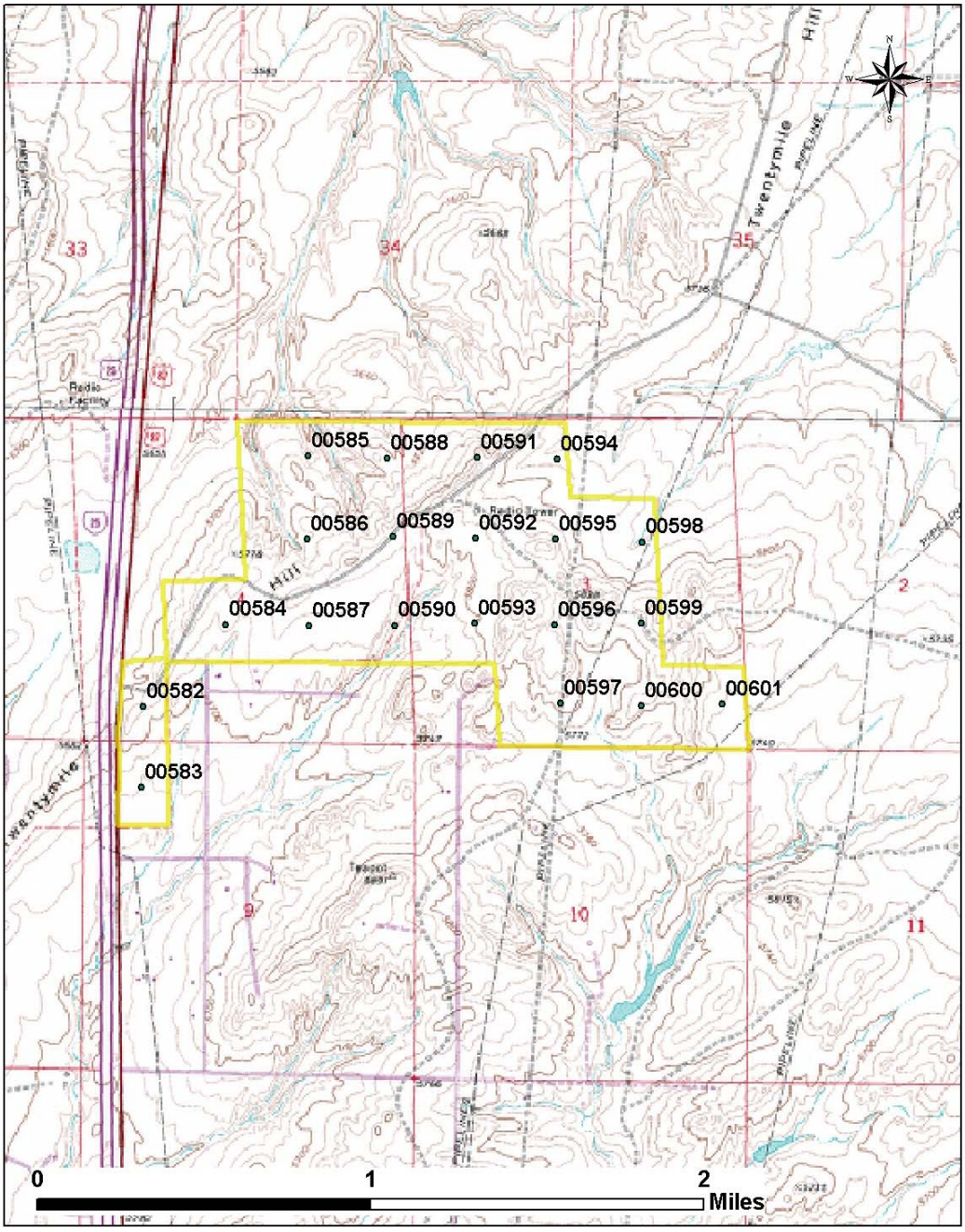
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	0
15-21	Moderate	98
21-28	High	2
29-35	Extreme	0

7.7 Subdivision North of Casper Maps

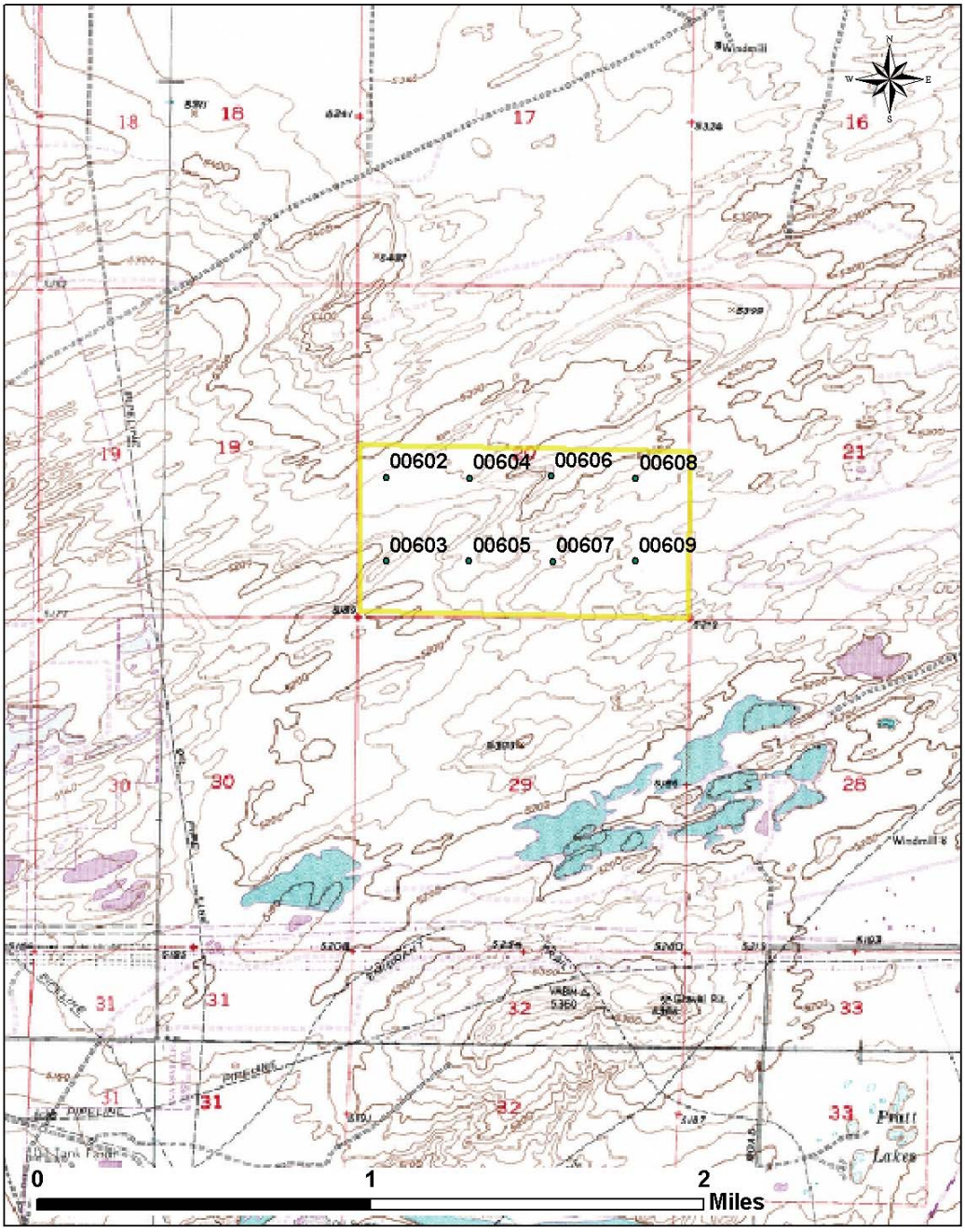
SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER - EAST



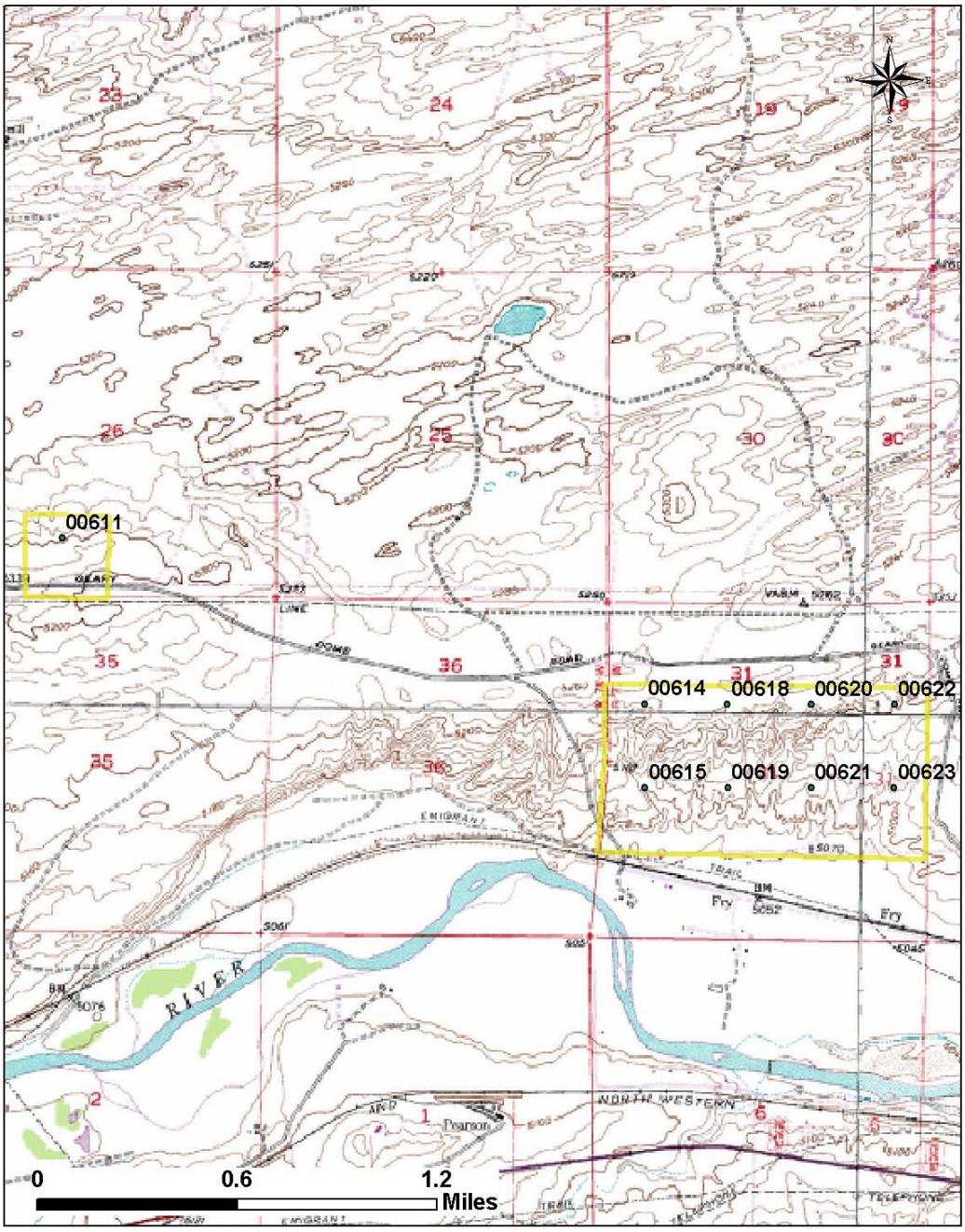
SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER - NORTH



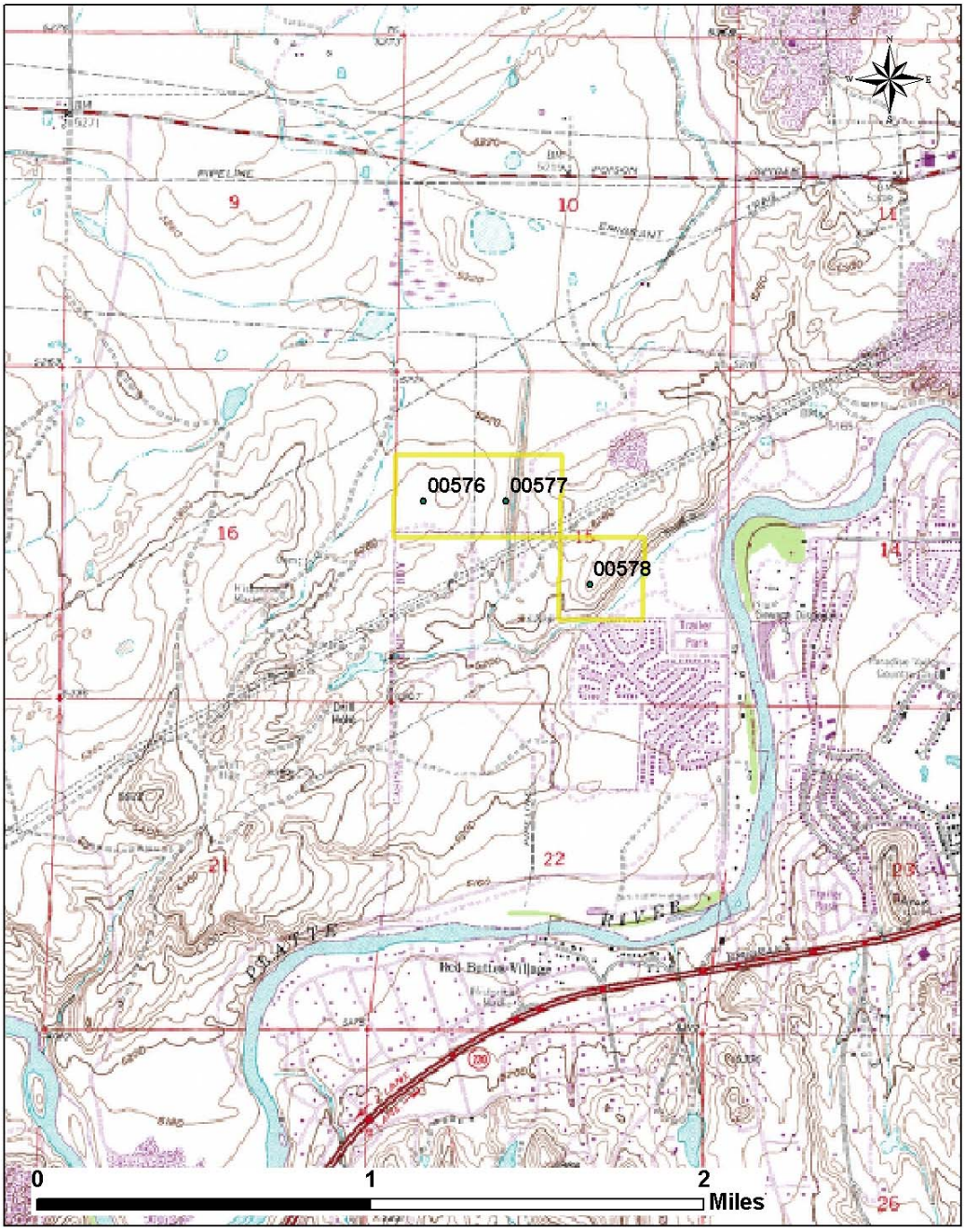
SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER - SOUTH CENTRAL



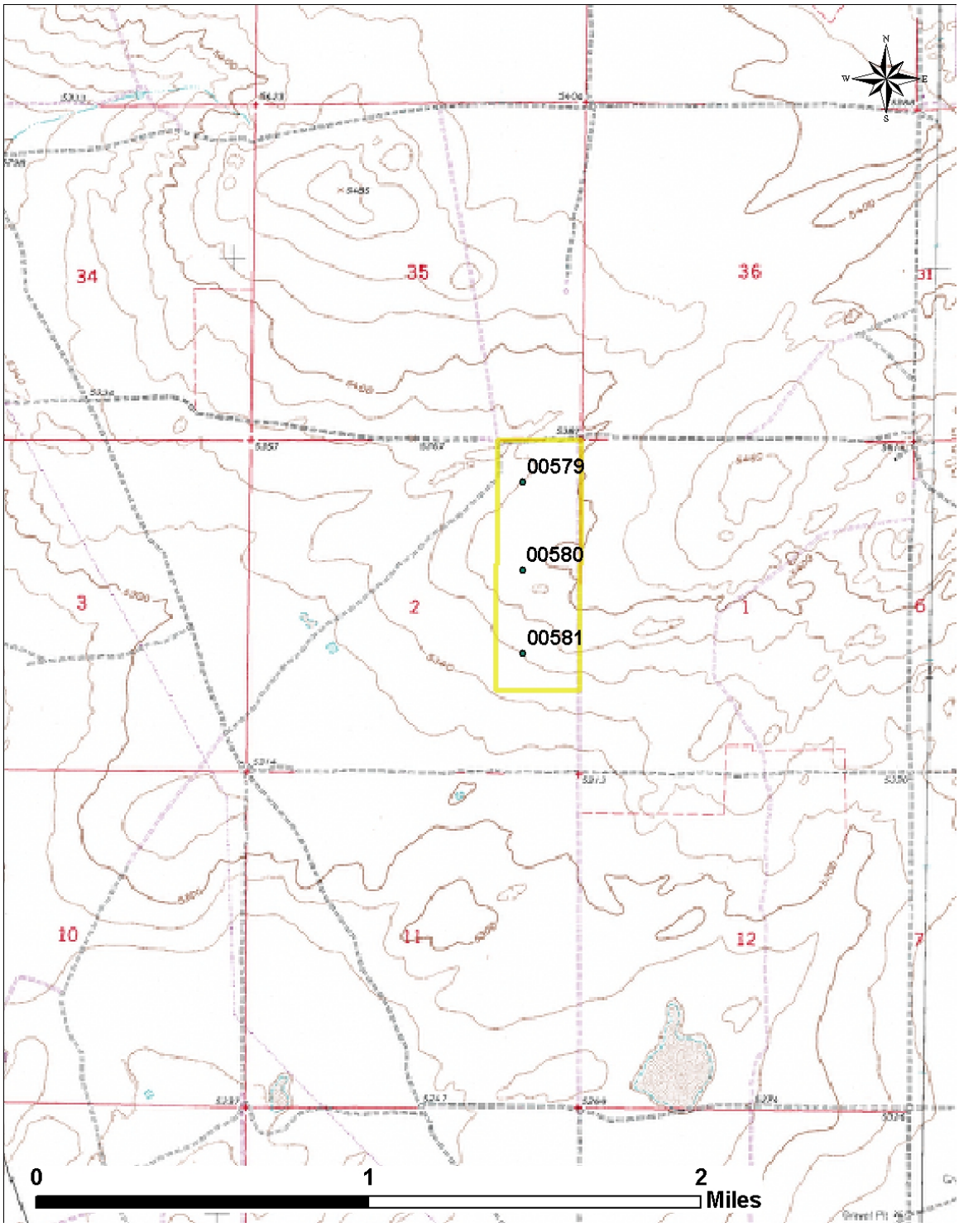
SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER - SOUTHEAST



SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER - SOUTHWEST



SUBDIVISION NORTH OF CASPER – WEST



8.0 MIDWEST/EDGERTON AND ASSOCIATED OILFIELDS

8.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 144
Number of Structures: 345
BLM Ownership: 5,762 acres (3 Parcels)

The management unit is home to the Salt Creek Oilfield, one of the oldest oilfields in Wyoming. The field is currently operated by Howell Petroleum and consists of over 300 active wells, over 100 discontinued wells, a field headquarters, a shop, a gas plant, and 5 oil-water separation LACT plants.

The towns of Midwest and Edgerton are surrounded by BLM lands. There are numerous roads going to each pump jack with power lines above. Grass and weeds are intensively managed around each well through cultural and chemical management. Highway 387 separates Midwest and Edgerton. The vegetation in the area is bunchgrass, Wyoming big

sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis*), and greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). Salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) is invasive along the creeks and spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) is found in varying concentrations along the roads and in some riparian areas.

Historically, there are about three grass fires annually in the area, all less than an acre in size. The local work crews get to the fires quickly and use 30-pound extinguishers for suppression. The local volunteer fire department aids in suppression efforts. Only one fire in the last five years has reached a considerable size (10 acres). The various roads provide ample fire breaks in the grass/brush model as well as frequent grazing and low precipitation.

8.1.1 Management Recommendations

1. *Light fuel management.* Implement seasonal cutting of grass within 100 feet of Midwest and Edgerton in June and September. Thin shrub concentrations to 10 foot spacing within the same perimeter. Continue the practice of cutting and herbicide treatment around well sites. Continue grazing patterns in the oil field to keep light fuels low.

2. *Shrub management.* Reduce concentrations of greasewood by herbicide treatment or the use of prescribed broadcast burning in the drainages. Utilize existing roads as fire breaks.

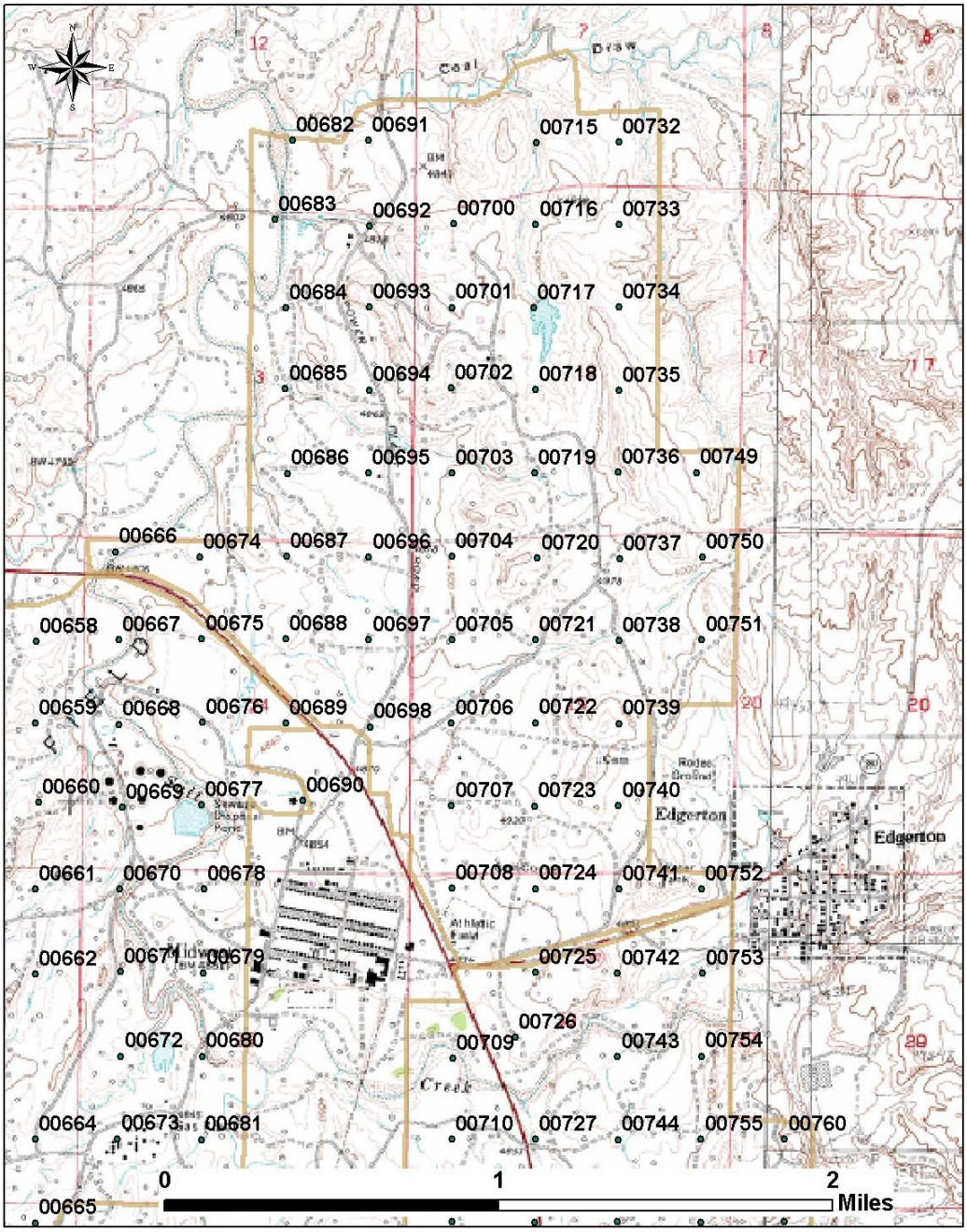
3. *Noxious Weed Management.* Coordinated weed management among the BLM, the Shepperson Ranch, and Howell Petroleum is suggested. Spotted knapweed, star thistle, and salt cedar are the primary species of concern.

8.2 Midwest/Edgerton Hazard Assessment Rating

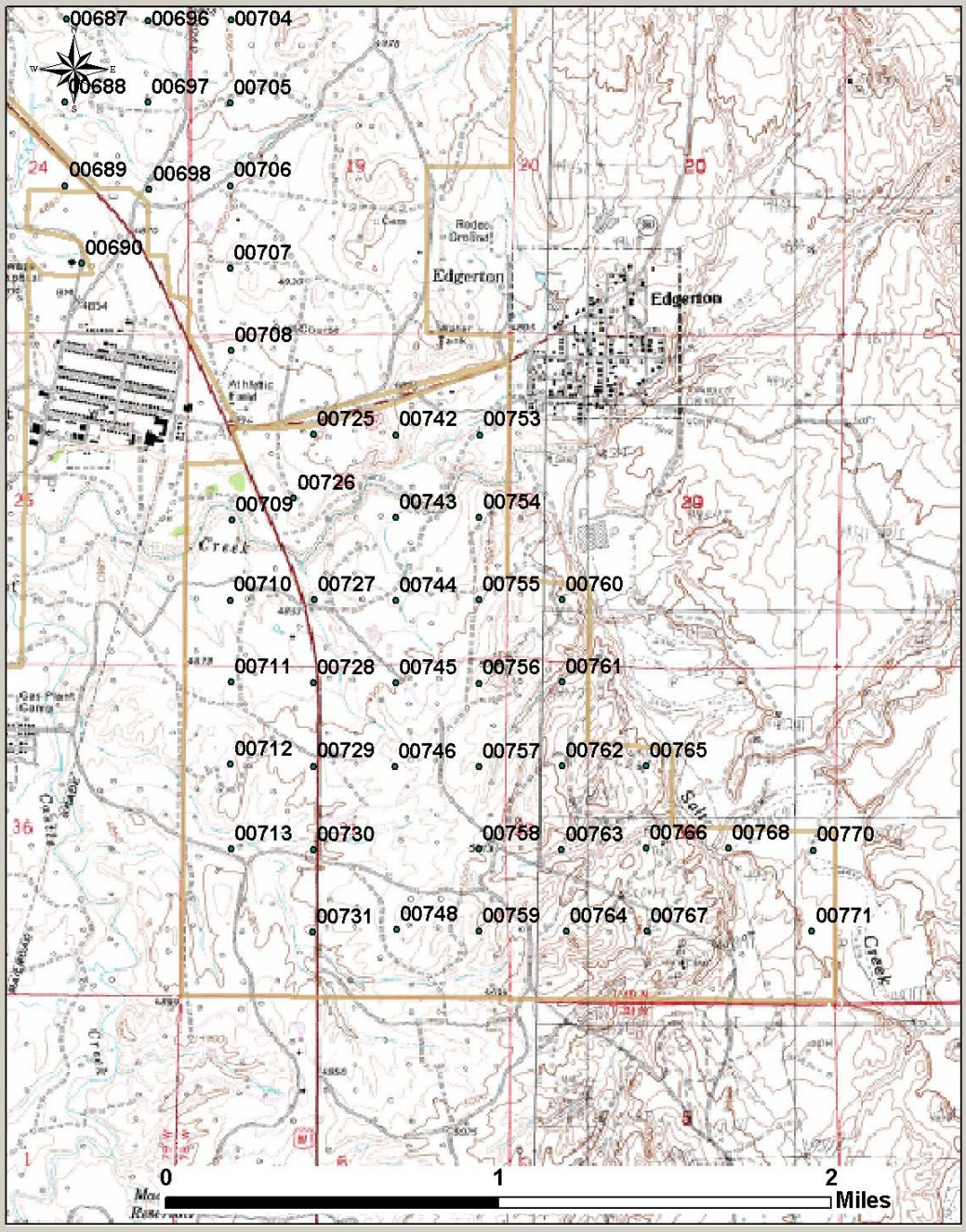
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	4
15-21	Moderate	87
21-28	High	9
29-35	Extreme	0

8.3 Midwest/Edgerton and Associated Oilfields Maps

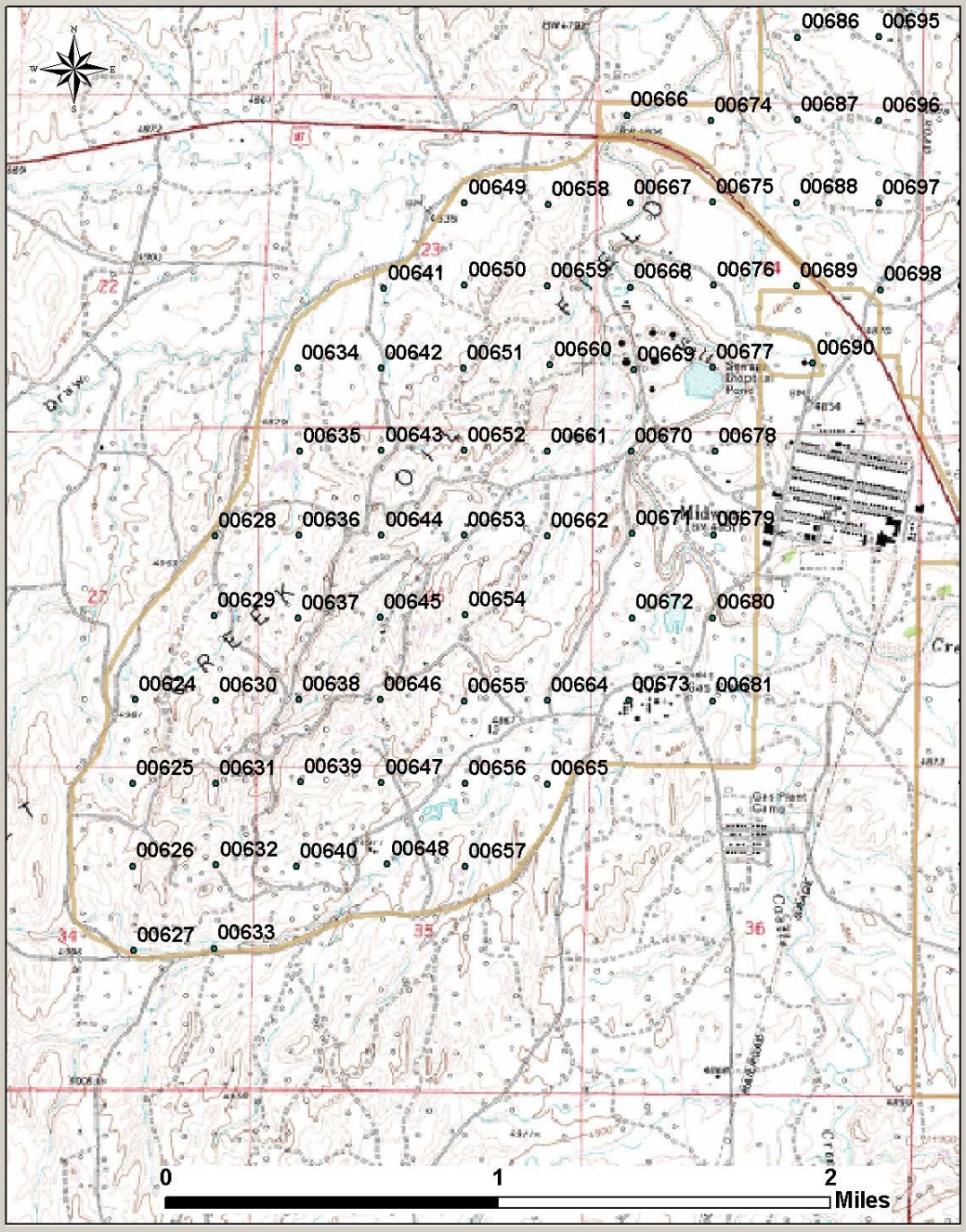
MIDWEST/EDGERTON AND ASSOCIATED OILFIELDS - NORTH



MIDWEST/EDGERTON AND ASSOCIATED OILFIELDS - SOUTHEAST



MIDWEST/EDGERTON AND ASSOCIATED OILFIELDS - SOUTHWEST



9.0 RAWHIDE SUBDIVISION

9.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 7
Number of Structures: 4
BLM Ownership: 240 acres

The area is a mixture of cottonwood gallery forest along the river, sagebrush, grass, and prickly pear. A maze of irrigation canals spreads across the flood plain. Subdivision development has occurred to the south where there are at least 3 subdivisions. The Rawhide Habitat Management Unit borders the east. The North Platte River borders the north and the Fort Laramie Canal is to the south. The flood plain appears to have been used for alfalfa production in the past. Cottonwoods have encroached within the last 20 to 30 years. A power substation is located in the southwest corner of the unit.

The flood plain along the river is mostly tall grass and cottonwoods that have a higher fuel load of flashy fuels and shrubs. A fast burning fire of high intensity could get started

in late summer. However, irrigation canals, roads, and the river offer adequate fuel breaks.

9.2 Management Recommendations

1. *Grazing.* Use short term, high intensity grazing to reduce grass cover and fine fuel load.

2. *Homeowner Education.* Educate the adjacent landowners to create defensible space around their structures.

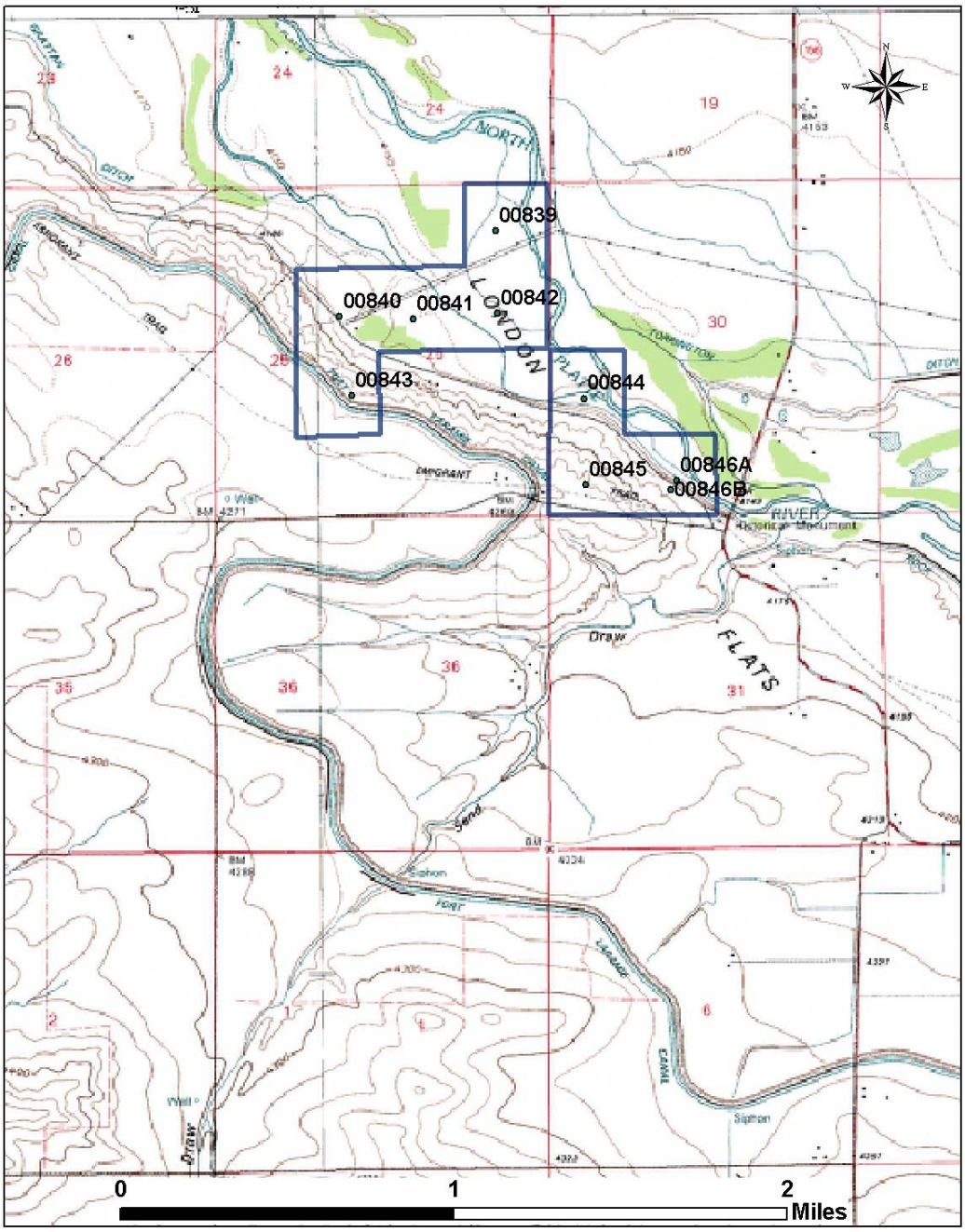
3. *Thinning*. Thin the elm stands around the structures to break up fuel continuity.

9.3 Rawhide Subdivision Hazard Assessment Rating

Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	0
15-21	Moderate	100
21-28	High	0
29-35	Extreme	0

9.4 Rawhide Subdivision Maps

RAWHIDE SUBDIVISION



10.0 ALCOVA RECREATION AREAS

10.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 78
Number of Structures: 130
BLM Ownership: 4,741 acres (3 parcels)

Alcova Reservoir is an 184,405-acre foot water impoundment built for irrigation and hydroelectric power production. It is the highest use recreation area in Natrona County, receiving over 100,000 user days a year. There is a privately owned subdivision west of the reservoir consisting of about 30 houses. Two Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) lease areas west and north of the lake contain approximately 100 structures. The west lease is a trailer court with 1970-1980's era house trailers, most with elaborate deck systems attached. Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) is the primary overstory species in the Alcova area with a limited grass and sage understory. Small pockets of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) exist near the old landfill. The main concentration of pine is located on BOR land near Fremont Canyon. BLM land borders all of the

residential areas. The Alcova area is broken up by large boulders, rock faces, steep washes, draws, and an abundance of bare ground due to extremely low precipitation (less than 5 inches annually). Thus, the plant community is more likely to be impacted by a juniper crown fire than a grass-shrub surface fire.

BLM land located on the backside of the dam has a higher concentration of sage and Rocky Mountain Juniper. There is a small spring located on the downstream side of the dam (Point 459). Willow (*Salix sp*.) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) are present as well as smooth brome (*Bromis inermis*), bluegrass (*Poa sp.*), and other grass species. The riparian zone is less then 1-acre in size and has little water.

10.2 Management Recommendations

1. *Public Outreach and Education*. It is recommended that a public meeting be held to inform homeowners of the dangers associated with living in a wildland-urban interface environment and provide homeowners with home specific recommendations to mitigate this hazard. Mitigation measures could be developed from the literature and collaborative agency assessments conducted at each residence. One such recommendation would be to remove junipers found against or in close proximity to homes.

2. *Increase Road Effectiveness as Fire Breaks*. The effectiveness of roads as fire breaks is dependent on adjoining vegetation, terrain, weather conditions, and road width. Juniper along roadsides can be thinned to minimize fire from crossing roads. When fire fighters are present, suppression and burn out operations are made safer and easier.

3. *Thinning and Pile Burning*. Although it is unlikely a fuel treatment on BLM lands above Alcova Lake View Estates will stop a fire, thinning and pile burning of Juniper may modify the spread and intensity of an approaching wildfire and provide suppression forces with additional time and increased tactical opportunities.

10.3 Alcova Recreation Areas Hazard Assessment Rating

Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	5
15-21	Moderate	94
21-28	High	1
29-35	Extreme	0

10.4 Alcova Recreation Area Maps

ALCOVA - NORTHWEST

ALCOVA - SOUTHWEST

11.0 TORRINGTON SANDHILLS

11.1 Area Description

Number of Points: 51 (525-575)
Number of Structures: 4
BLM Ownership: 1,900 acres (3 parcels)

The BLM land for the fuel is two miles northeast of Torrington. Rolling sand hills are dissected by the Interstate Canal running west to east. A large secondary canal runs south from the larger canal. There is intense grazing south of the Interstate Canal by cattle and horses. Upland plant species include blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), bluegrass (*Poa sp.*), and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), with sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*) present in pockets. Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and cottonwoods (*Populus sp.*) are found along the canals. Some cottonwood trees have been removed and several large slash piles are found close to the Interstate Canal.

North of the Interstate Canal there is moderate to heavy grazing south of the east-west fence and little grazing on the north side of the fence.

11.2 Management Recommendations

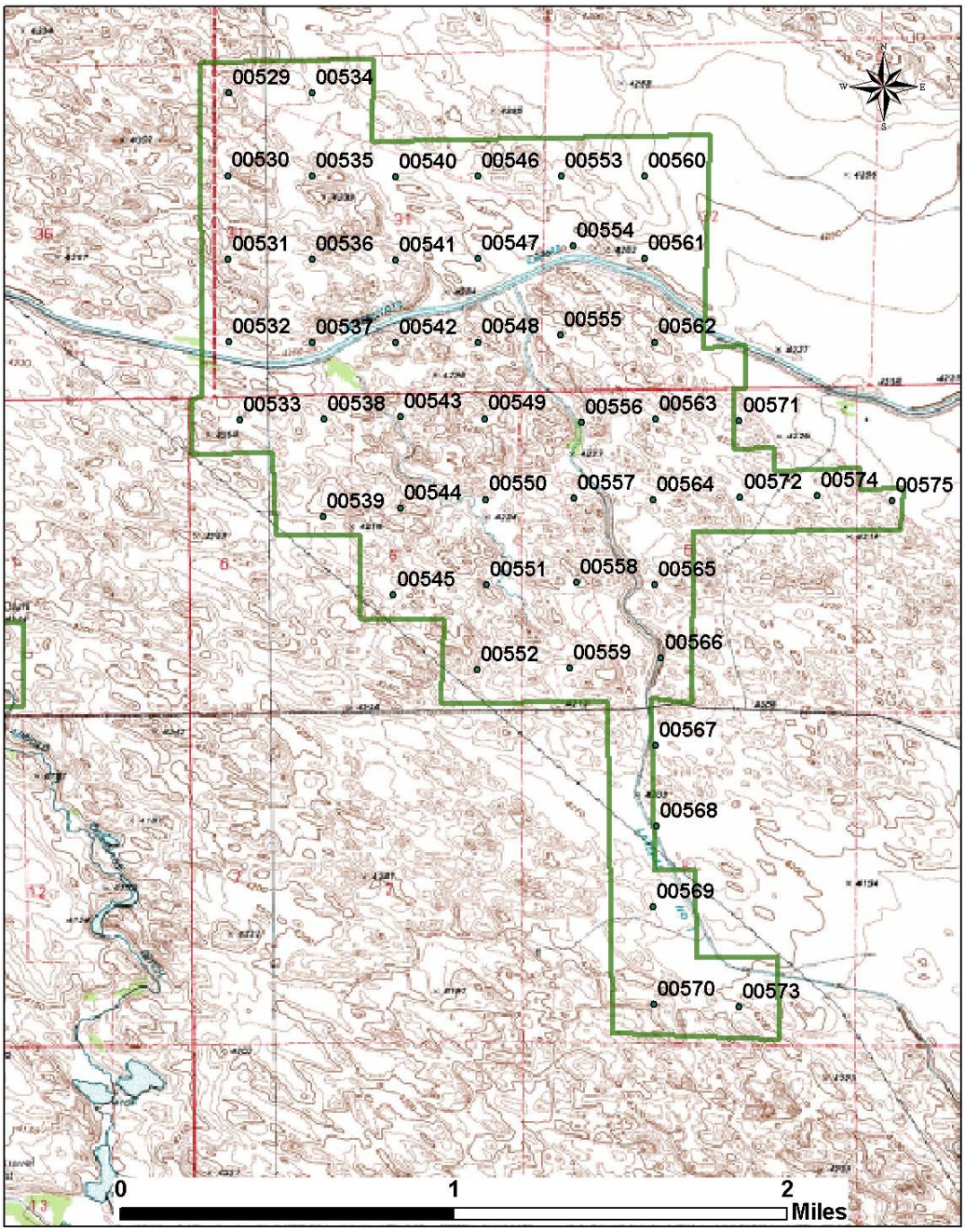
Due to heavy grazing, fine fuels, bare ground, and the occurrence of fire breaks (e.g., roads, canals), no significant treatments are recommended at this time. However, cottonwood piles could be burned in the winter to improve aesthetics and reduce the fuel load.

11.3 Torrington Sandhills Hazard Assessment Rating

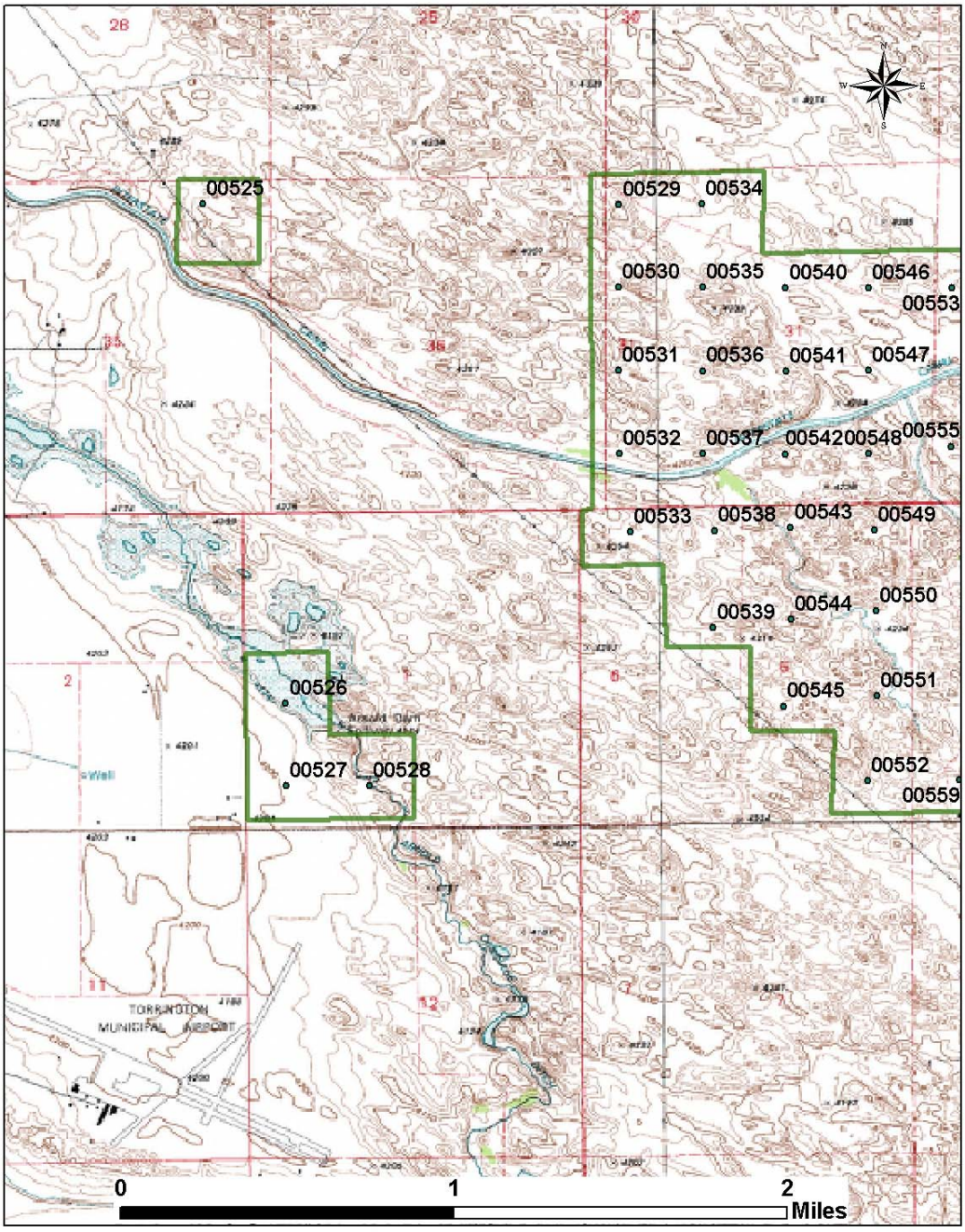
Total Rating Score	Hazard Level	Amount (%)
1-14	Low	29
15-21	Moderate	71
21-28	High	0
29-35	Extreme	0

11.4 Torrington Sand Hills Maps

TORRINGTON SANDHILLS – EAST



TORRINGTON SANDHILLS – WEST



12.0 APPENDIX A: REVISED POINT INFORMATION

To simplify data management, original GPS points (old ID numbers) were revised to allow a consecutive numbering system for all points. These data are provided in the tables below:

12.1 Casper Mountain

Date	Old ID	Revised ID
00000000	00001	00001
00000000	00002	00002
00000000	00003	00003
00000000	00005	00005
00000000	00006	00006
00000000	00007	00007
00000000	00007A	00007A
00000000	00007B	00007B
00000000	00008	00008
00000000	00009	00009
00000000	00010	00010
00000000	00011	00011
00000000	00012	00012
00000000	00013	00013
00000000	00014	00014
00000000	00015	00015
00000000	00016	00016
00000000	00017	00017
00000000	00018	00018
00000000	00019	00019
00000000	00020	00020
00000000	00021	00021
00000000	00022	00022
00000000	00023	00023
00000000	00024	00024
00000000	00025	00025
00000000	00026	00026
00000000	00027	00027
00000000	00028	00028
00000000	00029	00029
00000000	00030	00030
00000000	00031	00031
00000000	00032	00032
00000000	00033	00033
00000000	00033	00033
00000000	00034	00034
00000000	00035	00035
00000000	00036	00036
00000000	00037	00037
00000000	00038	00038
00000000	00039	00039
00000000	00040	00040
00000000	00041	00041
00000000	00042	00042
00000000	00043	00043
00000000	00044	00044
00000000	00045	00045
00000000	00046	00046
00000000	00047	00047
00000000	00048	00048
00000000	00049	00049
00000000	00050	00050
00000000	00051	00051
00000000	00052	00052
00000000	00053	00053
00000000	00054	00054
00000000	00056	00056
00000000	00057	00057
00000000	00058	00058
00000000	00059	00059
00000000	00060	00060
00000000	00063	00063
00000000	00064	00064
00000000	00065	00065
00000000	00066	00066
00000000	00067	00067
00000000	00068	00068
00000000	00069	00069
00000000	00070	00070
00000000	00071	00071
00000000	00072	00072
00000000	00073	00073
00000000	00074	00074

00000000	00075	00075	00000000	00085	00085
00000000	00076	00076	00000000	00086	00086
00000000	00078	00078	00000000	00087	00087
00000000	00079	00079	00000000	00088	00088
00000000	00083	00083	00000000	00089	00089
00000000	00084	00084	00000000	00090	00090

12.2 Rattlesnake Hills – Aspen Highlands

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	7/23/2002	00127	00127
7/17/2002	00091	00091	7/23/2002	00128	00128
7/17/2002	00092	00092	7/24/2002	00129	00129
7/17/2002	00093	00093	7/29/2002	00130	00130
7/17/2002	00094	00094	7/23/2002	00131	00131
7/17/2002	00095	00095	7/24/2002	00132	00132
7/17/2002	00096	00096	7/24/2002	00133	00133
7/17/2002	00097	00097	7/24/2002	00134	00134
7/17/2002	00098	00098	7/24/2002	00135	00135
7/17/2002	00099	00099	7/24/2002	00136	00136
7/17/2002	00100	00100	7/29/2002	00137	00137
7/17/2002	00101	00101	7/23/2002	00138	00138
7/17/2002	00102	00102	7/24/2002	00139	00139
7/17/2002	00103	00103	7/24/2002	00141	00141
7/17/2002	00104	00104	7/24/2002	00142	00142
7/22/2002	00105	00105	7/24/2002	00143	00143
7/22/2002	00106	00106	7/24/2002	00144	00144
7/22/2002	00107	00107	7/29/2002	00145	00145
7/22/2002	00108	00108	7/23/2002	00146	00146
7/22/2002	00109	00109	7/24/2002	00148	00148
7/22/2002	00110	00110	7/24/2002	00149	00149
7/29/2002	00111	00111	7/24/2002	00150	00150
7/18/2002	00112	00112	7/24/2002	00151	00151
7/18/2002	00113	00113	7/29/2002	00152	00152
7/18/2002	00114	00114	7/23/2002	00153	00153
7/18/2002	00115	00115	7/24/2002	00154	00154
7/18/2002	00116	00116	7/24/2002	00155	00155
7/18/2002	00117	00117	7/24/2002	00156	00156
7/18/2002	00118	00118	7/24/2002	00157	00157
7/18/2002	00119	00119	7/23/2002	00158	00158
7/23/2002	00120	00120	7/23/2002	00159	00159
7/23/2002	00121	00121	7/29/2002	00160	00160
7/23/2002	00122	00122	7/29/2002	00161	00161
7/23/2002	00123	00123	7/29/2002	00162	00162
7/23/2002	00124	00124	7/29/2002	00163	00163
7/23/2002	00125	00125			
7/23/2002	00126	00126			

12.3 Esterbrook Proper

Date	Old ID	Revised ID
8/6/2002	00174	00174
8/6/2002	00175	00175
8/6/2002	00176	00176
8/6/2002	00177	00177
8/6/2002	00179	00178
8/6/2002	00179A	00178A
8/6/2002	00179B	00178B

12.4 Laramie Range Front

Date	Old ID	Revised ID
9/3/2002	000367	00367
9/6/2002	00179	00179
9/6/2002	00180	00180
9/16/2002	00181	00181
9/16/2002	00182	00182
9/16/2002	00183	00183
9/16/2002	00183A	00183A
9/16/2002	00183B	00183B
9/16/2002	00184	00184
9/16/2002	00185	00185
9/16/2002	00186	00186
9/16/2002	00187	00187
9/16/2002	00188	00188
9/11/2002	00189	00189
9/9/2002	00190	00190
9/9/2002	00190A	00190A
9/9/2002	00190B	00190B
9/9/2002	00191	00191
9/9/2002	00192	00192
9/9/2002	00193	00193
9/9/2002	00194	00194
9/9/2002	00195	00195
9/9/2002	00196	00196
9/9/2002	00197	00197
9/9/2002	00198	00198
9/9/2002	00199	00199
9/9/2002	00200	00200
9/9/2002	00201	00201
9/9/2002	00202	00202
9/9/2002	00203	00203
9/9/2002	00204	00204
9/9/2002	00205	00205
9/9/2002	00206	00206
9/9/2002	00207	00207
9/9/2002	00208	00208
9/9/2002	00209	00209
9/9/2002	00210	00210
9/9/2002	00211	00211
9/9/2002	00212	00212
9/9/2002	00213	00213
9/9/2002	00214	00214
9/9/2002	00215	00215
9/9/2002	00216	00216
9/11/2002	00217	00217
9/11/2002	00218	00218
9/11/2002	00219	00219
9/11/2002	00220	00220
9/16/2002	00221	00221
9/16/2002	00222	00222
9/16/2002	00223	00223
9/16/2002	00224	00224
9/17/2002	00225	00225A
9/16/2002	00225	00225B
9/16/2002	00226	00226
9/16/2002	00227	00227
9/16/2002	00228	00228
9/16/2002	00229	00229
9/16/2002	00230	00230
9/16/2002	00231	00231
8/20/2002	00232	00232
8/20/2002	00233	00233
8/20/2002	00234	00234
8/20/2002	00235	00235
8/20/2002	00236	00236
8/21/2002	00237	00237
8/21/2002	00238	00238
8/20/2002	00239	00239
8/20/2002	00240	00240
8/21/2002	00241	00241
8/20/2002	00242	00242
8/21/2002	00243	00243
8/20/2002	00244	00244
8/21/2002	00245	00245
8/20/2002	00246	00246
8/20/2002	00247	00247

8/21/2002	00248	00248	8/28/2002	00293	00293
8/21/2002	00249	00249	8/28/2002	00294	00294
8/21/2002	00250	00250	8/28/2002	00295	00295
9/17/2002	00251	00251	8/28/2002	00296	00296
9/11/2002	00252	00252	8/28/2002	00297	00297
9/11/2002	00253	00253	8/28/2002	00299	00299
9/11/2002	00254	00254	9/5/2002	00300	00300
9/10/2002	00256	00256	9/5/2002	00301	00301
9/10/2002	00257	00257	9/5/2002	00302	00302
9/10/2002	00258	00258	9/5/2002	00303	00303
9/10/2002	00259	00259	9/5/2002	00304	00304
9/10/2002	00260	00260	9/5/2002	00305	00305
9/10/2002	00261	00261	9/5/2002	00306	00306
9/10/2002	00262	00262	9/5/2002	00307	00307
9/10/2002	00263	00263	8/28/2002	00311	00311
9/10/2002	00264	00264	8/28/2002	00312	00312
9/10/2002	00265	00265	8/28/2002	00313	00313
9/10/2002	00266	00266	9/4/2002	00314	00314
9/10/2002	00266A	00266A	9/4/2002	00315	00315
9/10/2002	00266B	00266B	9/4/2002	00316	00316
9/17/2002	00267	00267	9/4/2002	00317	00317
9/10/2002	00268	00268	9/4/2002	00317A	00317A
8/21/2002	00269	00269	9/4/2002	00317B	00317B
9/5/2002	00270	00270	9/4/2002	00318	00318
8/26/2002	00271	00271	8/27/2002	00320	00320
8/26/2002	00272	00272	8/27/2002	00321	00321
8/26/2002	00273	00273	8/27/2002	00322	00322
8/26/2002	00274	00274	8/27/2002	00323	00323
8/26/2002	00275	00275	8/27/2002	00324	00324
8/26/2002	00276	00276	8/27/2002	00325	00325
8/26/2002	00278	00278	8/27/2002	00326	00326
8/26/2002	00279	00279	8/27/2002	00327	00327
8/26/2002	00280	00280	8/27/2002	00328	00328
8/26/2002	00281	00281	8/27/2002	00329	00329
8/26/2002	00282	00282	8/27/2002	00330	00330
8/26/2002	00283	00283	8/27/2002	00331	00331
8/26/2002	00284	00284	8/27/2002	00332	00332
8/26/2002	00285	00285	8/27/2002	00333	00333
8/26/2002	00286	00286	8/27/2002	00334	00334
8/26/2002	00287	00287	8/28/2002	00335	00335
8/26/2002	00287A	00287A	8/28/2002	00336	00336
8/26/2002	00287B	00287B	8/28/2002	00337	00337
8/26/2002	00288	00288	8/28/2002	00338	00338
9/11/2002	00289	00289	8/28/2002	00339	00339
8/26/2002	00290	00290	8/28/2002	00340	00340
8/26/2002	00291	00291	8/27/2002	00341	00341
8/28/2002	00292	00292	8/27/2002	00342	00342

8/27/2002	00343	00343	9/4/2002	00362	00362
8/27/2002	00344	00344	9/4/2002	00363	00363
8/27/2002	00346	00346	9/4/2002	00364	00364
9/4/2002	00348	00348	9/3/2002	00365	00365
9/4/2002	00349	00349	9/3/2002	00366	00366
9/4/2002	00350	00350	9/3/2002	00368	00368
9/4/2002	00351	00351	9/3/2002	00369	00369
9/4/2002	00352	00352	9/3/2002	00370	00370
9/4/2002	00353	00353	9/3/2002	00371	00371
9/4/2002	00354	00354	9/3/2002	00372	00372
9/4/2002	00355	00355	9/3/2002	00373	00373
9/4/2002	00356	00356	9/3/2002	00375	00375
9/4/2002	00357	00357	9/3/2002	00376	00376
9/4/2002	00358	00358	9/3/2002	00377	00377
9/4/2002	00359	00359	9/3/2002	00380	00380
9/4/2002	00360	00360	9/3/2002	00381	00381
9/4/2002	00361	00361			

12.5 Southern Bighorns

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	00000000	00393	00393
00000000	000401	00401	00000000	00394	00394
00000000	00372	00772	00000000	00395	00395
00000000	00373	00773	00000000	00396	00396
00000000	00373A	00773A	00000000	00397	00397
00000000	00373B	00773B	00000000	00398	00398
00000000	00374	00774	00000000	00399	00399
00000000	00375	00775	00000000	00400	00400
00000000	00376	00776	00000000	00402	00402
00000000	00376A	00776A	00000000	00403	00403
00000000	00376B	00776B	00000000	00404	00404
00000000	00377	00777	00000000	00405	00405
00000000	00378	00778	00000000	00406	00406
00000000	00379	00779	00000000	00407	00407
00000000	00380	00780	00000000	00408	00408
00000000	00382	00382	00000000	00409	00409
00000000	00383	00383	00000000	00410	00410
00000000	00384	00384A	00000000	00411	00411
00000000	00384	00384	00000000	00412	00412
00000000	00384	00384B	00000000	00413	00413
00000000	00385	00385	00000000	00414	00414
00000000	00387	00387	00000000	00415	00415
00000000	00388	00388	00000000	00416	00416
00000000	00389	00389	00000000	00417	00417
00000000	00390	00390	00000000	00418	00418
00000000	00391	00391	00000000	00419	00419
00000000	00392	00392	00000000	00420	00420

00000000	00421	00421	00000000	00429	00429
00000000	00422	00422	00000000	00430	00430
00000000	00423	00423	00000000	00431	00431
00000000	00424	00424	00000000	00433	00433
00000000	00425	00425	00000000	00434	00434
00000000	00426	00426	00000000	00435	00435
00000000	00427	00427	00000000	00436	00436
00000000	00428	00428			

12.6 Emigrant Gap Ridge

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	10/14/2002	00475	00475
9/30/2002	00438	00438	10/14/2002	00476	00476
9/30/2002	00439	00439	10/14/2002	00477	00477
9/30/2002	00440	00440	10/14/2002	00478A	00478A
9/30/2002	00441	00441	10/14/2002	00478B	00478B
9/30/2002	00442	00442	10/14/2002	00479	00479
9/30/2002	00443	00443	10/14/2002	00480	00480
9/30/2002	00444	00444	10/14/2002	00481	00481
9/30/2002	00445	00445	10/14/2002	00482	00482
9/30/2002	00446	00446	10/14/2002	00483	00483
9/30/2002	00447	00447	10/14/2002	00484	00484
9/30/2002	00448	00448	10/7/2002	00485	00485
9/30/2002	00449	00449	10/7/2002	00486	00486
9/30/2002	00450	00450	10/14/2002	00487	00487
9/30/2002	00451	00451	10/7/2002	00488	00488
9/30/2002	00452	00452	10/8/2002	00489	00489
9/30/2002	00453	00453	10/8/2002	00490	00490
9/30/2002	00454	00454	10/8/2002	00491	00491
9/30/2002	00455	00455	10/8/2002	00492	00492
9/30/2002	00456	00456	10/8/2002	00493	00493
9/30/2002	00457	00457	10/8/2002	00494	00494
9/30/2002	00458	00458	10/8/2002	00495	00495
9/30/2002	00459	00459	10/8/2002	00496	00496
9/30/2002	00460	00460	10/8/2002	00497	00497
9/30/2002	00461	00461	10/8/2002	00498	00498
9/30/2002	00462	00462	10/8/2002	00499	00499
9/30/2002	00463	00463	10/8/2002	00500	00500
9/30/2002	00464	00464	10/8/2002	00501	00501
9/30/2002	00465	00465	10/8/2002	00502B	00502B
9/30/2002	00466	00466	10/7/2002	00503	00503
9/30/2002	00467	00467	10/8/2002	00504	00504
9/30/2002	00468	00468	10/8/2002	00505	00505
10/14/2002	00471	00471	10/7/2002	00506	00506
10/14/2002	00472	00472	10/7/2002	00507	00507
10/14/2002	00473	00473	10/7/2002	00508	00508
10/14/2002	00474	00474	10/7/2002	00509	00509

10/7/2002	00510	00510	10/7/2002	00516	00516
10/7/2002	00511	00511	10/7/2002	00517	00517
10/7/2002	00512	00512	10/7/2002	00518	00518
10/7/2002	00513	00513	9/30/2002	00519	00519
10/7/2002	00514	00514	9/30/2002	00520	00520
10/7/2002	00515	00515	10/7/2002	00521	00521

12.7 Subdivision North of Casper

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	9/19/2002	00600	00600
9/25/2002	00576	00576	9/19/2002	00601	00601
9/25/2002	00577	00577	9/19/2002	00602	00602
9/25/2002	00578	00578	9/19/2002	00603	00603
9/25/2002	00579	00579	9/19/2002	00604	00604
9/25/2002	00580	00580	9/19/2002	00605	00605
9/25/2002	00581	00581	9/19/2002	00606	00606
9/19/2002	00582	00582	9/19/2002	00607	00607
9/19/2002	00583	00583	9/19/2002	00608	00608
9/19/2002	00584	00584	9/19/2002	00609	00609
9/19/2002	00585	00585	9/19/2002	00610	00610
9/19/2002	00586	00586	9/19/2002	00611	00611
9/19/2002	00587	00587	9/19/2002	00612	00612
9/19/2002	00588	00588	9/19/2002	00613	00613
9/19/2002	00589	00589	9/25/2002	00614	00614
9/19/2002	00590	00590	9/25/2002	00615	00615
9/19/2002	00591	00591	9/19/2002	00616	00616
9/19/2002	00592	00592	9/19/2002	00617	00617
9/19/2002	00593	00593	9/25/2002	00618	00618
9/19/2002	00594	00594	9/25/2002	00619	00619
9/19/2002	00595	00595	9/25/2002	00620	00620
9/19/2002	00596	00596	9/25/2002	00621	00621
9/19/2002	00597	00597	9/25/2002	00622	00622
9/19/2002	00598	00598	9/25/2002	00623	00623
9/19/2002	00599	00599			

12.8 Midwest/Edgerton and Associated Oilfields

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	10/21/2002	00634	00634
10/15/2002	00624	00624	10/21/2002	00635	00635
10/15/2002	00625	00625	10/17/2002	00636	00636
10/17/2002	00626	00626	10/17/2002	00637	00637
10/17/2002	00627	00627	10/15/2002	00638	00638
10/17/2002	00628	00628	10/15/2002	00639	00639
10/17/2002	00629	00629	10/17/2002	00640	00640
10/15/2002	00630	00630	10/21/2002	00641	00641
10/15/2002	00631	00631	10/21/2002	00642	00642
10/17/2002	00632	00632	10/21/2002	00643	00643
10/17/2002	00633	00633	10/17/2002	00644	00644

10/17/2002	00645	00645	10/22/2002	00693	00693
10/15/2002	00646	00646	10/22/2002	00694	00694
10/15/2002	00647	00647	10/22/2002	00695	00695
10/17/2002	00648	00648	10/22/2002	00696	00696
10/21/2002	00649	00649	10/21/2002	00697	00697
10/21/2002	00650	00650	10/21/2002	00698	00698
10/21/2002	00651	00651	10/23/2002	00700	00700
10/21/2002	00652	00652	10/23/2002	00701	00701
10/17/2002	00653	00653	10/23/2002	00702	00702
10/17/2002	00654	00654	10/22/2002	00703	00703
10/15/2002	00655	00655	10/22/2002	00704	00704
10/17/2002	00656	00656	10/21/2002	00705	00705
10/17/2002	00657	00657	10/21/2002	00706	00706
10/21/2002	00658	00658	10/21/2002	00707	00707
10/21/2002	00659	00659	10/21/2002	00708	00708
10/21/2002	00660	00660	10/3/2002	00709	00709
10/21/2002	00661	00661	10/3/2002	00710	00710
10/17/2002	00662	00662	10/3/2002	00711	00711
10/15/2002	00664	00664	10/3/2002	00712	00712
10/15/2002	00665	00665	10/3/2002	00713	00713
10/23/2002	00666	00666	10/24/2002	00715	00715
10/21/2002	00667	00667	10/24/2002	00716	00716
10/21/2002	00668	00668	10/23/2002	00717	00717
10/21/2002	00669	00669	10/23/2002	00718	00718
10/21/2002	00670	00670	10/22/2002	00719	00719
10/17/2002	00671	00671	10/22/2002	00720	00720
10/17/2002	00672	00672	10/21/2002	00721	00721
10/15/2002	00673	00673	10/21/2002	00722	00722
10/22/2002	00674	00674	10/21/2002	00723	00723
10/21/2002	00675	00675	10/21/2002	00724	00724
10/21/2002	00676	00676	10/3/2002	00725	00725
10/21/2002	00677	00677	10/3/2002	00726	00726
10/22/2002	00678	00678	10/3/2002	00727	00727
10/22/2002	00679	00679	10/3/2002	00728	00728
10/15/2002	00680	00680	10/3/2002	00729	00729
10/15/2002	00681	00681	10/3/2002	00730	00730
10/23/2002	00682	00682	10/3/2002	00731	00731
10/23/2002	00683	00683	10/24/2002	00732	00732
10/22/2002	00684	00684	10/24/2002	00733	00733
10/22/2002	00685	00685	10/23/2002	00734	00734
10/22/2002	00686	00686	10/23/2002	00735	00735
10/22/2002	00687	00687	10/22/2002	00736	00736
10/21/2002	00688	00688	10/22/2002	00737	00737
10/21/2002	00689	00689	10/21/2002	00738	00738
10/21/2002	00690	00690	10/21/2002	00739	00739
10/23/2002	00691	00691	10/21/2002	00740	00740
10/22/2002	00692	00692	10/21/2002	00741	00741

10/2/2002	00742	00742	10/2/2002	00757	00757
10/2/2002	00743	00743	10/2/2002	00758	00758
10/2/2002	00744	00744	10/2/2002	00759	00759
10/2/2002	00745	00745	10/2/2002	00760	00760
10/2/2002	00746	00746	10/2/2002	00761	00761
10/2/2002	00748	00748	10/2/2002	00762	00762
10/22/2002	00749	00749	10/2/2002	00763	00763
10/22/2002	00750	00750	10/2/2002	00764	00764
10/21/2002	00751	00751	10/15/2002	00765	00765
10/21/2002	00752	00752	10/15/2002	00766	00766
10/2/2002	00753	00753	10/15/2002	00767	00767
10/2/2002	00754	00754	10/15/2002	00768	00768
10/2/2002	00755	00755	10/15/2002	00770	00770
10/2/2002	00756	00756	10/15/2002	00771	00771

12.9 Rawhide Subdivision

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	8/6/2002	00443	00843
8/6/2002	00439	00839	8/6/2002	00444	00844
8/6/2002	00440	00840	8/6/2002	00445	00845
8/6/2002	00441	00841	8/6/2002	00446A	00846A
8/6/2002	00442	00842	8/6/2002	00446B	00846B

12.10 Alcova Recreation Areas

Date	Old ID	Revised ID	8/13/2002	00469	00869
8/14/2002	00447	00847	8/13/2002	00470	00870
8/14/2002	00448	00848	8/13/2002	00471	00871
8/14/2002	00449	00849	8/13/2002	00472	00872
8/14/2002	00450	00850	8/14/2002	00473	00873
8/14/2002	00451	00851	8/14/2002	00474	00874
8/13/2002	00452	00852	8/13/2002	00475	00875
8/13/2002	00453	00853	8/13/2002	00476	00876
8/14/2002	00454	00854	8/7/2002	00477	00877
8/14/2002	00455	00855	8/7/2002	00478	00878
8/14/2002	00456	00856	8/7/2002	00479	00879
8/13/2002	00457	00857	8/7/2002	00480	00880
8/13/2002	00458	00858	8/7/2002	00481	00881
8/14/2002	00459	00859	8/7/2002	00482	00882
8/14/2002	00460	00860	8/7/2002	00483	00883
8/13/2002	00461	00861	8/12/2002	00484	00884
8/13/2002	00462	00862	8/12/2002	00485	00885
8/13/2002	00463	00863	8/12/2002	00486	00886
8/14/2002	00464	00864	8/7/2002	00487	00887
8/14/2002	00465	00865	8/7/2002	00488	00888
8/14/2002	00466	00866	8/7/2002	00489	00889
8/14/2002	00467	00867	8/7/2002	00490	00890
8/13/2002	00468	00868	8/12/2002	00491	00891

8/12/2002	00492	00892	8/12/2002	00509	00909
8/12/2002	00493	00893	8/12/2002	00510	00910
8/7/2002	00494	00894	8/12/2002	00511	00911
8/7/2002	00495	00895	8/12/2002	00512	00912
8/7/2002	00496	00896	8/12/2002	00513	00913
8/7/2002	00497	00897	8/12/2002	00514	00914
8/12/2002	00498	00898	8/12/2002	00515	00915
8/12/2002	00499	00899	8/13/2002	00516	00916
8/12/2002	00500	00900	8/13/2002	00517	00917
8/7/2002	00501	00901	8/13/2002	00518	00918
8/7/2002	00502	00902	8/13/2002	00519	00919
8/7/2002	00503	00903	8/13/2002	00520	00920
8/7/2002	00504	00904	8/14/2002	00521	00921
8/12/2002	00505	00905	8/14/2002	00522	00922
8/12/2002	00506	00906	8/7/2002	00523	00923
8/7/2002	00507	00907	8/12/2002	00524	00924
8/7/2002	00508	00908			

12.11 Torrington Sandhills

Date	Old ID	Revised ID			
9/23/2002	00525	00525	9/24/2002	00550	00550
9/24/2002	00526	00526	9/24/2002	00551	00551
9/24/2002	00527	00527	9/24/2002	00552	00552
9/24/2002	00528	00528	9/23/2002	00553	00553
9/23/2002	00529	00529	9/23/2002	00554	00554
9/23/2002	00530	00530	9/23/2002	00555	00555
9/23/2002	00531	00531	9/23/2002	00556	00556
9/23/2002	00532	00532	9/23/2002	00557	00557
9/24/2002	00533	00533	9/23/2002	00558	00558
9/23/2002	00534	00534	9/23/2002	00559	00559
9/23/2002	00535	00535	9/23/2002	00560	00560
9/23/2002	00536	00536	9/23/2002	00561	00561
9/23/2002	00537	00537	9/23/2002	00562	00562
9/24/2002	00538	00538	9/23/2002	00563	00563
9/24/2002	00539	00539	9/23/2002	00564	00564
9/23/2002	00540	00540	9/23/2002	00565	00565
9/23/2002	00541	00541	9/23/2002	00566	00566
9/23/2002	00542	00542	9/23/2002	00567	00567
9/24/2002	00543	00543	9/23/2002	00568	00568
9/24/2002	00544	00544	9/23/2002	00569	00569
9/24/2002	00545	00545	9/23/2002	00570	00570
9/23/2002	00546	00546	9/23/2002	00571	00571
9/23/2002	00547	00547	9/23/2002	00572	00572
9/23/2002	00548	00548	9/23/2002	00573	00573
9/24/2002	00549	00549	9/23/2002	00574	00574
			9/23/2002	00575	00575